

U. S. NON-PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION

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For

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**PYRAZOLE COMPOUNDS, PHARMACEUTICAL
COMPOSITIONS, AND METHODS FOR
MODULATING OR INHIBITING ERAB OR HADH2 ACTIVITY**

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CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/226,123, filed August 18, 2000.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to pyrazole compounds, compositions comprising pyrazole compounds, and methods for modulating or inhibiting ERAB or HADH2 activity using those compounds and compositions. The present invention also generally relates to therapeutic compounds, compositions, and methods for
10 treating ERAB, HADH2 or amyloid- β mediated conditions and diseases. Additionally, the present invention relates to therapeutic compounds, compositions, and methods for treating neurodegenerative diseases and certain cancers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many conditions and diseases are believed to be associated with, induced,
15 and/or mediated by the amyloid- β peptide ("A β " or "amyloid- β "), a proteolytic fragment of the integral membrane glycoprotein, amyloid- β precursor protein (APP) [Kang et al., *Nature*, vol. 325, pp. 733-736 (1987)]. Examples of such diseases, conditions and/or cancers include progressive neurodegenerative disease, such as Alzheimer's disease ("AD") or related A β -mediated dementia, and certain cancers,
20 such as breast and endometrium cancers [see He et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 274(21), pp 15014-15019(1999)].

A β has been identified as a 39-43 amino acid peptide having a molecular weight of about 4.2 kD, which peptide is substantially homologous to the form of the protein described by Glenner, et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.*, 120:885-890
25 (1984), including mutations and post-translational modifications of the normal .beta.-amyloid peptide. A β peptide has been described in U.S. Patent No. 6,262,302 as an approximately 39-43 amino acid fragment of a large membrane-spanning glycoprotein, referred to as the A β precursor protein (APP).

A β may interact with certain intracellular proteins and that interaction could
30 lead to cytotoxic events. Examples of intracellular proteins believed to interact with A β are Endoplasmic Reticulum-associated Amyloid- β -peptide binding protein ("ERAB") and L-3-Hydroxyacyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Type II ("HADH2").

As used herein, "ERAB" refers to Endoplasmic Reticulum-associated Amyloid- β -peptide binding protein. ERAB has been identified as a dehydrogenase enzyme capable of binding A β [Yan et al., *Nature*, Vol. 389, pp. 689-95 (1997)]. As used herein, "HADH2" refers to L-3-Hydroxyacyl-Co Dehydrogenase Type II.

5 HADH2, believed to be identical to ERAB, has been independently identified as a new L-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase with an apparent role in the mitochondrial fatty acid β -oxidation pathway [He et al., *J. Bio. Chem.* Vol. 273. No. 17, pp. 10741-10746 (1998)]. The terms "ERAB", "HADH2" and "HADH" are interchangeably used in the art to indicate the amyloid- β binding protein. Throughout the application,

10 the term "ERAB or HADH2" is used to indicate the ERAB and HADH2 protein, as well as the ERAB and HADH2 gene.

ERAB or HADH2 is an NAD⁺ dependent dehydrogenase which catalyzes the reversible oxidation of L-3-hydroxyacyl-coA. The human short chain L-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase gene is organized into six exons and five introns

15 and maps to chromosome Xp11.2 [He et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, Vol. 273, pp. 10741-6 (1998)]. Sequence comparisons show that ERAB or HADH2 belongs to the short chain dehydrogenase/reductase ("SDR") family of enzymes. ERAB or HADH2 has been cloned, expressed, purified, and characterized from human brain [He et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, Vol. 273, pp. 10741-6 (1998)]. ERAB or HADH2 messenger RNA is

20 expressed ubiquitously in normal human tissues. It is highest in liver and heart but ERAB or HADH2 is also expressed in normal brain.

Experimental evidence suggests that ERAB or HADH2 interacts with the A β peptide and can mediate its cytotoxicity. For example, ERAB or HADH2, normally found in the endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria, has been shown to become

25 redistributed to the plasma membrane fraction of cells in the presence of A β peptide [Yan et al., *Nature*, vol. 389, pp. 689-95 (1997)]. Likewise, it has been shown that the cytotoxic effects of A β on neuroblastoma cells in culture can be blocked by anti-ERAB or anti-HADH2 antibodies. Cells that overexpress ERAB or HADH2 and A β show elevated markers of cytotoxicity and cell stress compared to mock transfected

30 controls; conversely, cells overexpressing catalytically inactive mutants of ERAB or HADH2 were no more insensitive than controls which overexpressed A β alone [Yan et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, vol. 274, pp. 2145-56 (1999)]. Further, the interaction of A β and ERAB or HADH2 links oxidoreductase activity with both apoptosis and amyloid

toxicity [Spermann et al., *FEBS Lett*, 451(3), pp. 238-242 (1999)]. Thus, ERAB or HADH2 appears to mediate the intraneuronal toxicity of A β by acting on inappropriate substrates, possibly generating toxic aldehydes [Yan et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, vol. 274, pp. 2145-56 (1999)].

5 Alzheimer's disease ("AD") is a progressive neurodegenerative disease of the brain resulting in diminished cognitive abilities, dementia, and ultimately death. AD can be diagnosed by a trained clinician through, for example, the patient history, physical examination, tests that measure memory and language skills, genetic testing, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

10 A strong link has been established between the development of AD and the accumulation of "A β " outside of nerve cells in the brain [Storey et al., *Neuropathology And Applied Neurobiology*, vol. 25, pp. 81-97 (1999); Selkoe, *Annual Review of Neuroscience*, vol. 17, pp. 489-517 (1994); Small et al., *Journal of Neurochemistry*, vol. 73, pp. 443-9 (1999)]. A β is also the principal component of
15 the extracellular plaques that are diagnostic of AD and species of the peptide have been shown to be engaged by intracellular targets [Yan et al., *Nature*, vol. 389, pp. 689-95 (1997)]. Aggregated A β appears to be toxic to neuronal cells in culture. A β has been reported to cause apoptotic (neuronal) cell death *in vitro* through the generation of nitric oxide and other free radicals. A β has also been reported as
20 accumulating to form plaques both inside and outside nerve cells [Wilson et al., *Journal of Neuropathology And Experimental Neurology*, vol. 58, pp. 787-94 (1999)]. These plaques are believed to be strongly associated with the dementia caused by AD. There are several different ways that these plaques can damage the brain. One way they can cause damage is by disrupting the calcium channels. They can also create
25 free radicals, which then damage the brain. When the plaques form between the nerve cells in the brain, microglia, a type of immune cell, can cause an inflammation leading to even more neurological damage.

In a normal brain, ERAB or HADH2 antigen is present at low levels, being predominantly localized in neurons. However, in neurons affected in AD, ERAB or
30 HADH2 is found to be overexpressed relative to non-AD age matched controls, especially near deposits of A β [Yan et al., *Nature*, vol. 389, pp. 689-95 (1997)]. It has also been suggested that ERAB or HADH2 contributes to A β -associated pathogenesis of AD by reducing neuroprotective estrogen levels in the brain, based on

the finding that the enzyme can also utilize estrogen as a substrate [Yan et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, vol. 274, pp. 2145-56 (1999); He et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, vol. 274, pp. 15014-9 (1998)].

Accordingly, compounds and compositions that modulate or inhibit ERAB or
 5 HADH2 activity find therapeutic utility in the treatment of ERAB or HADH2 mediated conditions and diseases. In addition to any therapeutic application, such ERAB or HADH2 inhibitors or modulators are useful in delineating the role of the ERAB or HADH2 enzyme in both normal cellular function and in A β pathogenesis.

Various pyrazole or pyrimidine derivatives have been reported for their
 10 pharmacological activity. For example, European Patent Publication Nos. EP 0 463 756 A1 and EP 0 526 004 A1, and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,272,147 and 5,426,107 disclose certain pyrazol-[4,3-d]pyrimidine-7-one compounds that are reported to be selective cGMP PDE inhibitors. International publication Nos. WO96/16644, WO94/28902 and WO98/49166 disclose use of certain pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidine-7-one compounds
 15 in treatment of impotence. U.S. Patent No. 6,207,829 discloses a method for producing certain pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidine-7-one and its intermediates. U.S. Patent No. 6,197,774 reports certain pyrimidine derivatives that inhibit the formation of nitrogen monoxide, and their use in treatment of allergic diseases. U.S. Patent No. 6,194,410 describes certain pyrazolopyrimidines and pyrazolotriazines having a
 20 sulphonyl group, that are reported to show selective affinity to 5HT-6 receptors and as being suitable for use in the treatment of central nervous disorders such as psychoses or schizophrenia. U.S. Patent No. 4,666,908 discloses certain 5-substituted pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidine-7-one compounds. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,047,404, 5,707,998, and 5,294,611 describe certain fused pyrimidine derivatives, and quinazoline and
 25 quinazolinone compounds, respectively. U.S. Patent Nos. 5,294,612, 5,656,629 and 5,541,187 disclose certain pyrazolo[4,3-d]pyrimidin-4-one compounds having substituents at the 6-position for treating cardiovascular diseases. U.S. Patent No. 3,165,520 discloses certain coronary dilating pyrazolo-[3,4-d]-pyrimidine compounds.

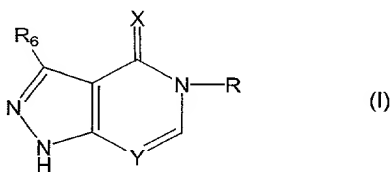
WO 00/76969 reports a method of treating AD using certain isoindoline
 30 derivatives. WO 00/76987 and 00/76988 report a method of treating AD using certain thiazolidine derivatives.

WO 98/40484 discloses an isolated nucleic acid encoding an ERAB or HADH2, and a method for treating a neurodegenerative condition by administering an

ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent in an amount effective to inhibit ERAB or HADH2 polypeptide binding to A β . WO 99/18987 discloses an isolated peptide of V-domain of a receptor for advance glycation end product (RAGE) and its use for inhibiting the interaction of A β with the RAGE to treat degeneration of a neuronal cell. WO 01/12598 discloses a method for inhibiting the binding of a β -sheet fibril, such as amyloid fibril to RAGE on the surface of a cell, by using a fragment of RAGE.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one general aspect, the invention is directed to compounds represented by the following formula I:



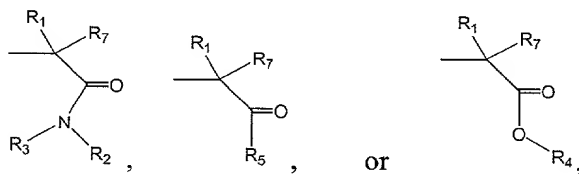
wherein:

X is O or S;

Y is N or CH;

R₆ is H or OH; and

R is



wherein:

R₁ is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -

NR_dR_e , $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_e$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{S}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{S}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{SO}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}_3$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{SR}_d$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{SO}-\text{R}_d$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{CO}-\text{SR}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{CO}-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CS}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CS}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{CS}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{SO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{S}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_d-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_d$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{CS}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{S}-\text{R}_b$, and $-\text{PO}_2-\text{OR}_c$, where R_a is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c , R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{COR}_f$, $-\text{COOR}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO_2 , $-\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_z-\text{CN}$ where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, $-\text{OH}$, $=\text{O}$, $-\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $\text{N}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{C}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_b$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_a-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-\text{R}_b$, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e are defined above;

R_2 and R_3 are each independently hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl group, or R_2 and R_3 together with the N atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 10-membered heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl group containing at least one N, S or O heteroatom, where the alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, or heterocycloalkyl group is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $\text{N}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_z-\text{CN}$ where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_a-\text{O}-$, $-\text{OR}_b$, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{OR}_c$, $=\text{O}$, $=\text{S}$, SO_2-R_c , $-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_e$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{S}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{S}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{SO}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}_3$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{SR}_d$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{SO}-\text{R}_d$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{CO}-\text{SR}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{CO}-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CS}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CS}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{CS}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{SO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{S}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_d-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_d$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{CS}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{S}-\text{R}_b$, and $-\text{PO}_2-\text{OR}_c$, where R_a is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c , R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{COR}_f$, $-\text{COOR}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group

consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, -OH, =O, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-R_b, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e are defined above;

R₄ is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where R_a is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-

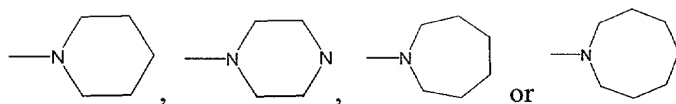
R_c , $-O-CO-R_c$, $-NR_c-CO-R_d$, $-CO-NR_dR_e$, $-OH$, Ar ,
heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c , R_d and
 R_e are each independently selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl,
5 alkenyl, alkynyl, $-COR_f$, $-COOR_f$, $-O-CO-O-R_f$, $-O-CO-R_f$,
 $-OH$, Ar , heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl,
where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or
heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group
consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where
10 any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl,
heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the
above substituents may be further substituted with one or
more substituents independently selected from the group
consisting of NO_2 , $-CN$, $-(CH_2)_z-CN$ where z is an integer
15 from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, $-OH$, $=O$, $-N-OH$,
 $N-OR_c$, $-NR_dR_e$, $-CO-NR_dR_e$, $-CO-OR_c$, $-CO-R_c$, $-NR_c-CO-$
 NR_dR_e , $-C-CO-OR_c$, $-NR_c-CO-R_d$, $-O-CO-O-R_c$, $O-CO-$
 NR_dR_e , $-SH$, $-O-R_b$, $-O-R_a-O-$, $-S-R_b$, and unsubstituted
alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl,
20 unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted
heteroaryl, where R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e are defined above;

R_5 is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group
unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents
independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl,
25 heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl,
haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl,
heteroaryl, $-NO_2$, $-N-OH$, $N-OR_c$, $-CN$, $-(CH_2)_z-CN$ where z
is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, $-OH$, $-O-R_a-O-$, $-OR_b$, $-$
30 $CO-R_c$, $O-CO-R_c$, $-CO-OR_c$, $-O-CO-OR_c$, $-O-CO-O-CO-$
 R_c , $-O-OR_c$, $=O$, $=S$, SO_2-R_c , $-SO-R_c$, $-NR_dR_e$, $-CO-NR_dR_e$,
 $-O-CO-NR_dR_e$, $-NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e$, $-NR_c-CO-R_e$, NR_c-CO-
 OR_e , $-CO-NR_c-CO-R_d$, $-O-SO_2-R_c$, $-O-SO-R_c$, $-O-S-R_c$, $-S-$
 $CO-R_c$, $-SO-CO-OR_c$, $-SO_2-CO-OR_c$, $-O-SO_3$, $-NR_c-SR_d$, $-$

NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-
 R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -
 O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-
 NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -
 S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where R_a is selected from the group
 consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl,
 and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of
 alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -CO-R_c,
 -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -CO-
 NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and
 cycloalkyl, and R_c, R_d and R_e are each independently
 selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl,
 heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -COR_f, -COOR_f, -
 O-CO-O-R_f, -O-CO-R_f, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl,
 and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a
 heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected
 from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and
 heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl,
 alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl
 moieties present in the above substituents may be further
 substituted with one or more substituents independently
 selected from the group consisting of NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-
 CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl,
 haloaryl, -OH, =O, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -
 CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-CO-
 R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-
 R_b, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl,
 unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl,
 and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e
 are defined above; and

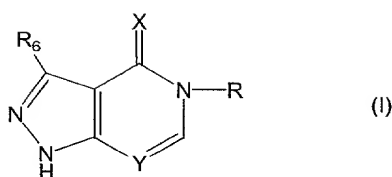
R₇ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₃ alkyl, hydroxy or C₁-C₃
 alkoxy group.

In one preferred embodiment, R₂ and R₃ together with the N atom to which
 they are attached form

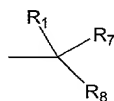


unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_c, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where R_a is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -CO-NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c, R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -COR_f, -COOR_f, -O-CO-O-R_f, -O-CO-R_f, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, -OH, =O, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-R_b, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e are defined above.

In another preferred embodiment, the invention is directed to compounds represented by the formula I:



wherein R is



5 and wherein

- (1) X is O or S;
Y is CH;
R₆ is H or OH;

R₁ is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy,
allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group
unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents
independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl,
heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl,
haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl,
-NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from
0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-
OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -
SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -
NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-
R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -
NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c,
CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c,
-O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -
NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-
OR_c, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected
from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl,
alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d,
-CO-NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl,
and R_c, R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group

consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -COR_f, -COOR_f, -O-CO-O-R_f, -O-CO-R_f, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, -OH, =O, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-R_b, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e are defined above;

R₇ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₃ alkyl, hydroxy or C₁-C₃ alkoxy group; and

R₈ is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and

alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{CO}-R_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-R_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-R_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-R_d$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_dR_e$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c , R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{COR}_f$, $-\text{COOR}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-R_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-R_f$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO_2 , $-\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_z-\text{CN}$ where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, $-\text{OH}$, $=\text{O}$, $-\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $\text{N}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_dR_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_dR_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{CO}-R_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_dR_e$, $-\text{C}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-R_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-R_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_dR_e$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{O}-R_b$, $-\text{O}-R_a-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-R_b$, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e are defined above;

- (2) X is O or S;
Y is N;
R₆ is OH;

R₁ is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, -N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -

SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -
 NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-
 R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -
 NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c,
 5 CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c,
 -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -
 NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-
 OR_c, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected
 from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl,
 10 alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d,
 -CO-NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl,
 and R_c, R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group
 consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl,
 alkynyl, -COR_f, -COOR_f, -O-CO-O-R_f, -O-CO-R_f, -OH, Ar,
 15 heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can
 cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is
 selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and
 heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl,
 cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the
 20 above substituents may be further substituted with one or more
 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of
 NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen,
 haloalkyl, haloaryl, -OH, =O, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-
 NR_dR_e, -CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-
 25 CO-R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-R_b,
 and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted
 cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted
 heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e are defined above;

30 R₇ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₃ alkyl, hydroxy or C₁-C₃ alkoxy
 group; and

R₈ is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl,
 heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or
 substituted with one or more substituents independently selected
 from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl,

halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -CO-NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c, R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -COR_f, -COOR_f, -O-CO-O-R_f, -O-CO-R_f, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, -OH, =O, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-R_b, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e are defined above;

(3) X is S;

Y is N;

R₆ is H or OH;

R₁ is an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -CO-NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c, R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -COR_f, -COOR_f, -O-CO-O-R_f, -O-CO-R_f, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, -OH, =O, -

N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-R_b, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e are defined above;

R₇ is hydrogen or a C₁-C₃ alkyl, hydroxy or C₁-C₃ alkoxy group; and

R₈ is hydrogen or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -CO-NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c, R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -COR_f, -COOR_f, -O-CO-O-R_f, -O-CO-R_f, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of

the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO₂, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, -OH, =O, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -CO-OR_c, -CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -C-CO-OR_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-CO-O-R_c, O-CO-NR_dR_e, -SH, -O-R_b, -O-R_a-O-, -S-R_b, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a, R_b, R_c, R_d, and R_e are defined above; or

- (4) X is O;
Y is N;
R₆ is H;

R₁ is an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, -NO₂, -N-OH, N-OR_c, -CN, -(CH₂)_z-CN where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, -OH, -O-R_a-O-, -OR_b, -CO-R_c, O-CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-CO-R_c, -O-OR_c, =O, =S, SO₂-R_c, -SO-R_c, -NR_dR_e, -CO-NR_dR_e, -O-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-NR_dR_e, -NR_c-CO-R_e, NR_c-CO-OR_e, -CO-NR_c-CO-R_d, -O-SO₂-R_c, -O-SO-R_c, -O-S-R_c, -S-CO-R_c, -SO-CO-OR_c, -SO₂-CO-OR_c, -O-SO₃, -NR_c-SR_d, -NR_c-SO-R_d, NR_c-SO₂-R_d, -CO-SR_c, -CO-SO-R_c, CO-SO₂-R_c, -CS-R_c, -CSO-R_c, -CSO₂-R_c, -NR_c-CS-R_d, -O-CS-R_c, -O-CSO-R_c, O-CSO₂-R_c, -SO₂-NR_dR_e, -SO-NR_dR_e, -S-NR_dR_e, -NR_d-CSO₂-R_d, -NR_c-CSO-R_d, NR_c-CS-R_d, -SH, -S-R_b, and -PO₂-OR_c, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, -CO-R_c, -CO-OR_c, -O-CO-O-R_c, -O-CO-R_c, -NR_c-CO-R_d, -CO-NR_dR_e, -OH, Ar, heteroaryl,

heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c , R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{COR}_f$, $-\text{COOR}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO_2 , $-\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_z-\text{CN}$ where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, $-\text{OH}$, $=\text{O}$, $-\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $\text{N}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{C}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_b$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_a-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-\text{R}_b$, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e are defined above;

R_7 is hydrogen or a C_1 - C_3 alkyl, hydroxy or C_1 - C_3 alkoxy group; and

R_8 is an alkenyl, alkoxy, allyloxy, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl group unsubstituted or substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, halocycloalkyl, haloheterocycloalkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, $-\text{NO}_2$, $-\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $\text{N}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_z-\text{CN}$ where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_a-\text{O}-$, $-\text{OR}_b$, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{OR}_c$, $=\text{O}$, $=\text{S}$, SO_2-R_c , $-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_e$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{S}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{S}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{SO}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{SO}_3$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{SR}_d$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{SO}-\text{R}_d$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{CO}-\text{SR}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{SO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{CO}-\text{SO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CS}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CS}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{CS}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{SO}_2-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{SO}-$

NR_dR_e , $-\text{S}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{NR}_d-\text{CSO}_2-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CSO}-\text{R}_d$, $\text{NR}_c-\text{CS}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{S}-\text{R}_b$, and $-\text{PO}_2-\text{OR}_c$, where alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkenyl, and alkynyl, R_b is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, and cycloalkyl, and R_c , R_d and R_e are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, $-\text{COR}_f$, $-\text{COOR}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{R}_f$, $-\text{OH}$, Ar, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, where R_d and R_e can cyclize to form a heteroaryl or heterocycloalkyl group, and R_f is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, and heteroalkyl, and where any of the alkyl, heteroalkyl, alkylene, aryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, or heteroaryl moieties present in the above substituents may be further substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of NO_2 , $-\text{CN}$, $-(\text{CH}_2)_z-\text{CN}$ where z is an integer from 0 to 4, halogen, haloalkyl, haloaryl, $-\text{OH}$, $=\text{O}$, $-\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $\text{N}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{CO}-\text{R}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{C}-\text{CO}-\text{OR}_c$, $-\text{NR}_c-\text{CO}-\text{R}_d$, $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-\text{R}_c$, $\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}_d\text{R}_e$, $-\text{SH}$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_b$, $-\text{O}-\text{R}_a-\text{O}-$, $-\text{S}-\text{R}_b$, and unsubstituted alkyl, unsubstituted aryl, unsubstituted cycloalkyl, unsubstituted heterocycloalkyl, and unsubstituted heteroaryl, where R_a , R_b , R_c , R_d , and R_e are defined above.

The invention is also directed to pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs, pharmaceutically active metabolites, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of Formula I as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such active metabolites. The compounds of Formula I, salts, prodrugs, metabolites and salts thereof are collectively referred to as "ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents."

The invention further provides a method of modulating or inhibiting ERAB or HADH2 activity comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of one or more ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents to a patient in need thereof.

The present invention also relates to a method of treating ERAB, HADH2 or amyloid- β mediated diseases, such as certain cancers and progressive

neurodegenerative diseases, comprising administering therapeutically effective amounts of one or more ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents to a patient in need of such treatment.

The present invention also relates to a method of treating ERAB or HADH2-mediated neuronal dysfunction or cytotoxicity in the A β -rich environment present in, for example, AD or related A β -mediated dementia, comprising administering therapeutically effective amounts of one or more ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent(s) to a patient in need of such treatment.




Another aspect of the invention includes combination therapies for treating amyloid- β mediated or ERAB or HADH2 mediated diseases or conditions comprising administering the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents of the invention in combination with other known treatments for amyloid- β mediated or ERAB or HADH2 mediated diseases.

There is also provided, in accordance with the invention, a pharmaceutical composition containing one or more ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or vehicle.

Additional aspects, features, embodiments and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the description that follows, or may be learned from practicing or using the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As used herein, diseases and conditions mediated by ERAB, HADH2 or amyloid- β are understood to include, for example, neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's disease ("AD") or related A β -mediated dementia, and certain cancers, such as breast and endometrium cancers (see He et al., *J. Biol. Chem.*, 274(21), 15014-15019 (1999)).

In accordance with a convention used in the art, the symbol  represents a methyl group,  represents an ethyl group,  represents a cyclopentyl group, etc.

The terms "comprising" and "including" are used herein in their open, non-limiting sense.

The term "alkyl" as used herein refers to straight- and branched-chain alkyl groups having from one to twelve carbon atoms. Exemplary alkyl groups include

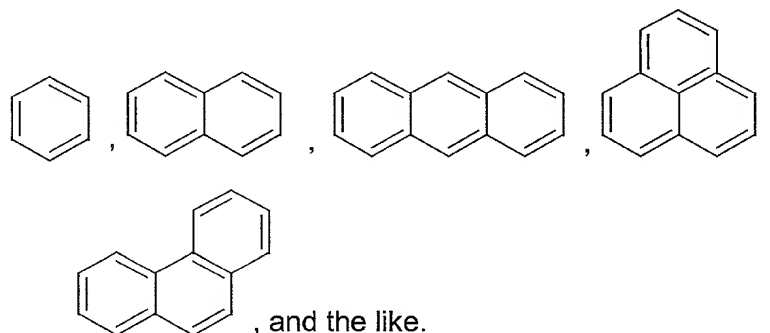
methyl (Me), ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl (tBu), pentyl, isopentyl, tert-pentyl, hexyl, isohexyl, and the like.

The term “heteroalkyl” as used herein refers to straight- and branched-chain alkyl groups having from one to twelve atoms containing one or more heteroatoms selected from S, O, and N.

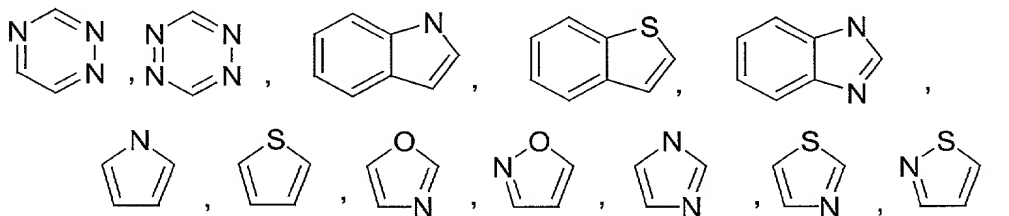
The term “alkenyl” refers to straight- and branched-chain alkenyl groups having from two to twelve carbon atoms. Illustrative alkenyl groups include prop-2-enyl, but-2-enyl, but-3-enyl, 2-methylprop-2-enyl, hex-2-enyl, and the like. The term “allyloxy” refers to an alkenyl group as defined above which is $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{-O-}$.

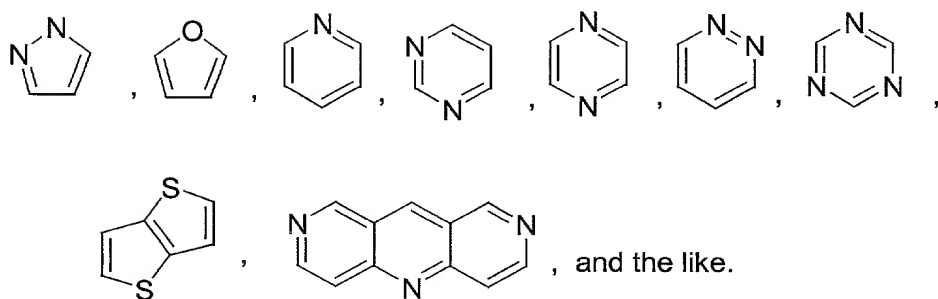
The term “alkynyl” refers to straight- and branched-chain alkynyl groups having from two to twelve carbon atoms. Illustrative alkynyl groups include prop-2-ynyl, but-2-ynyl, but-3-ynyl, 2-methylbut-2-ynyl, hex-2-ynyl, and the like.

The term “aryl” (Ar) refers to monocyclic and polycyclic aromatic ring structures containing only carbon and hydrogen. Illustrative examples of aryl groups include the following moieties:



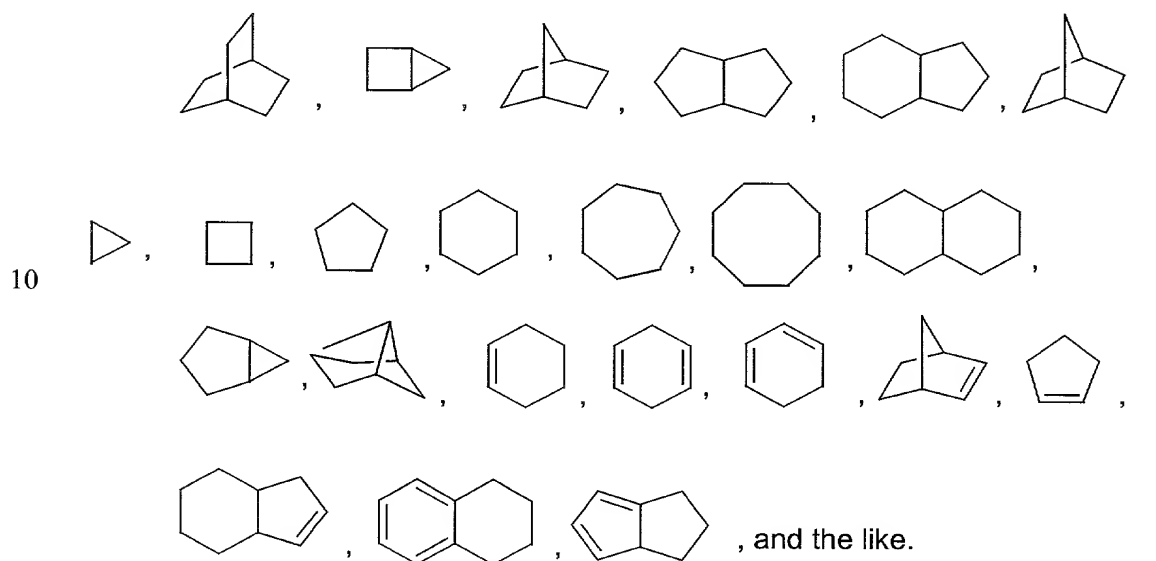
The term “heteroaryl” (heteroAr) refers to monocyclic and polycyclic aromatic ring structures which include one or more heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. The polycyclic heteroaryl group may be fused or non-fused. Illustrative examples of aryl groups include the following moieties:



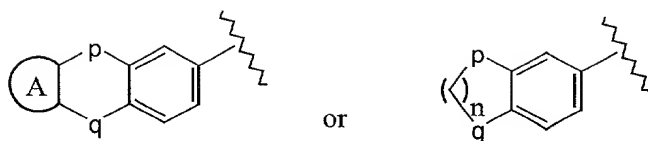


- 5 The term "cycloalkyl" refers to saturated carbocycles having from three to twelve carbon atoms, including bicyclic and tricyclic cycloalkyl structures.

Illustrative examples of cycloalkyl groups include the following moieties:

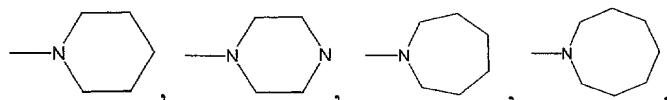


- 15 A "heterocycloalkyl" group refers to a monocyclic or polycyclic radical which may be saturated or unsaturated and contains from three to twelve ring atoms selected from carbon and heteroatoms, preferably 4 or 5 ring carbon atoms, and at least one heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. The radicals may be fused with an aryl or heteroaryl. Illustrative examples of heterocycloalkyl groups include,

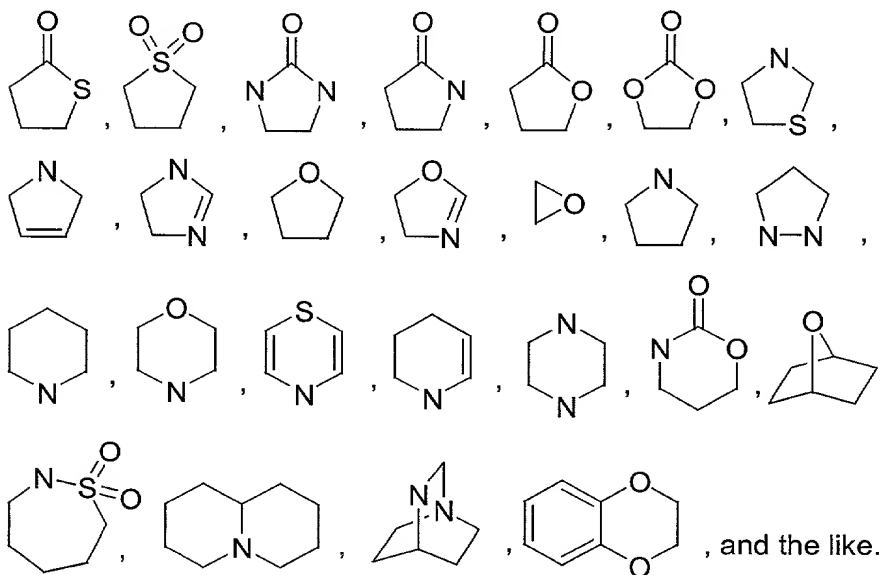


where A is an aryl or heteroaryl group, p and q are each independently O, N, or S (all combinations) and n is 1, 2, 3, or 4.

Additional illustrative examples of heterocycloalkyl groups include,



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The term “alkoxy” refers to the radical –O-R where R is an alkyl as defined above. Examples of alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, and the like.

The term “halogen” represents chlorine, fluorine, bromine or iodine. The term “halo” represents chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo. The term “haloalkyl” refers to an alkyl group as defined above containing one or more chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo atoms (or combinations thereof). The term “haloaryl” refers to an aryl group as defined above containing one or more chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo atoms (or combinations thereof). The term “halocycloalkyl” refers to a cycloalkyl group as

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defined above containing one or more chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo atoms (or combinations thereof). The term "haloheterocycloalkyl" refers to a heterocycloalkyl group as defined above containing one or more chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo atoms (or combinations thereof).

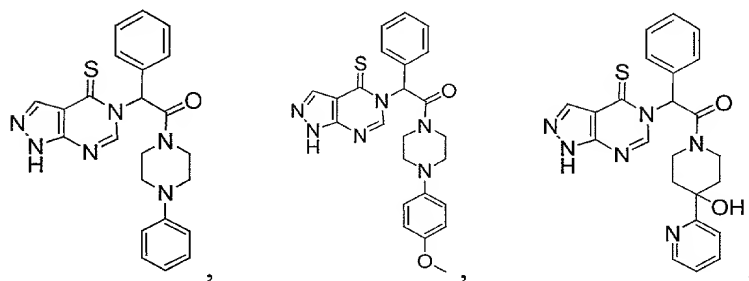
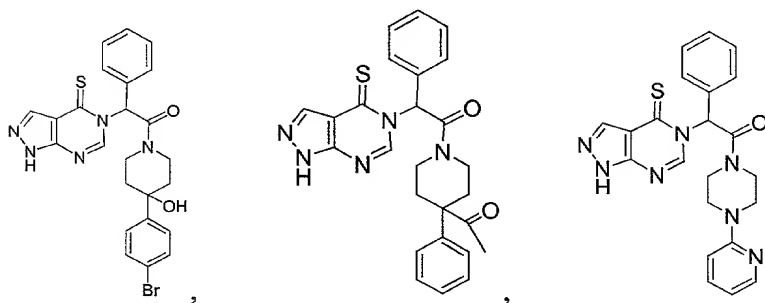
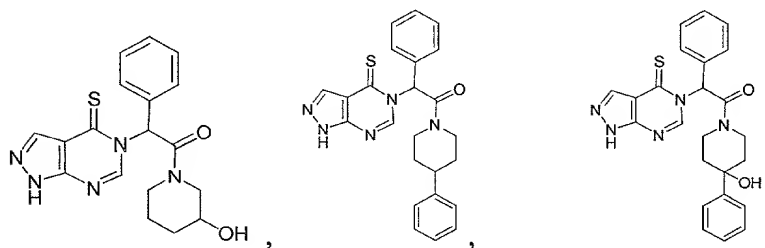
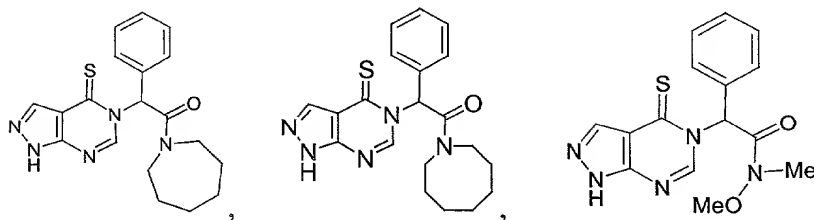
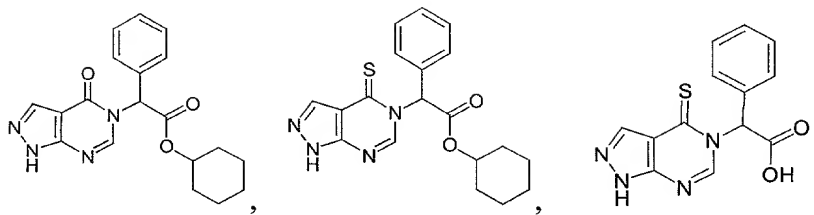
5 The term "alcohol" refers to the radical $-R-OH$ where R is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or cycloalkyl as defined above. Examples of alcohols include methanol, ethanol, propanol, phenol and the like.

10 The term "acyl" represents $-C(O)R$, $-C(O)OR$, $-OC(O)R$ or $-OC(O)OR$ where R is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, Ar, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, or cycloalkyl as defined as above.

15 The term "amide" refers to the radical $-C(O)N(R')(R'')$ where R' and R'' are each independently selected from hydrogen, $-OH$ and alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heteroaryl, aryl groups as defined above; or R' and R'' cyclize together with the nitrogen to form a heterocycloalkyl or heteroaryl as defined above.

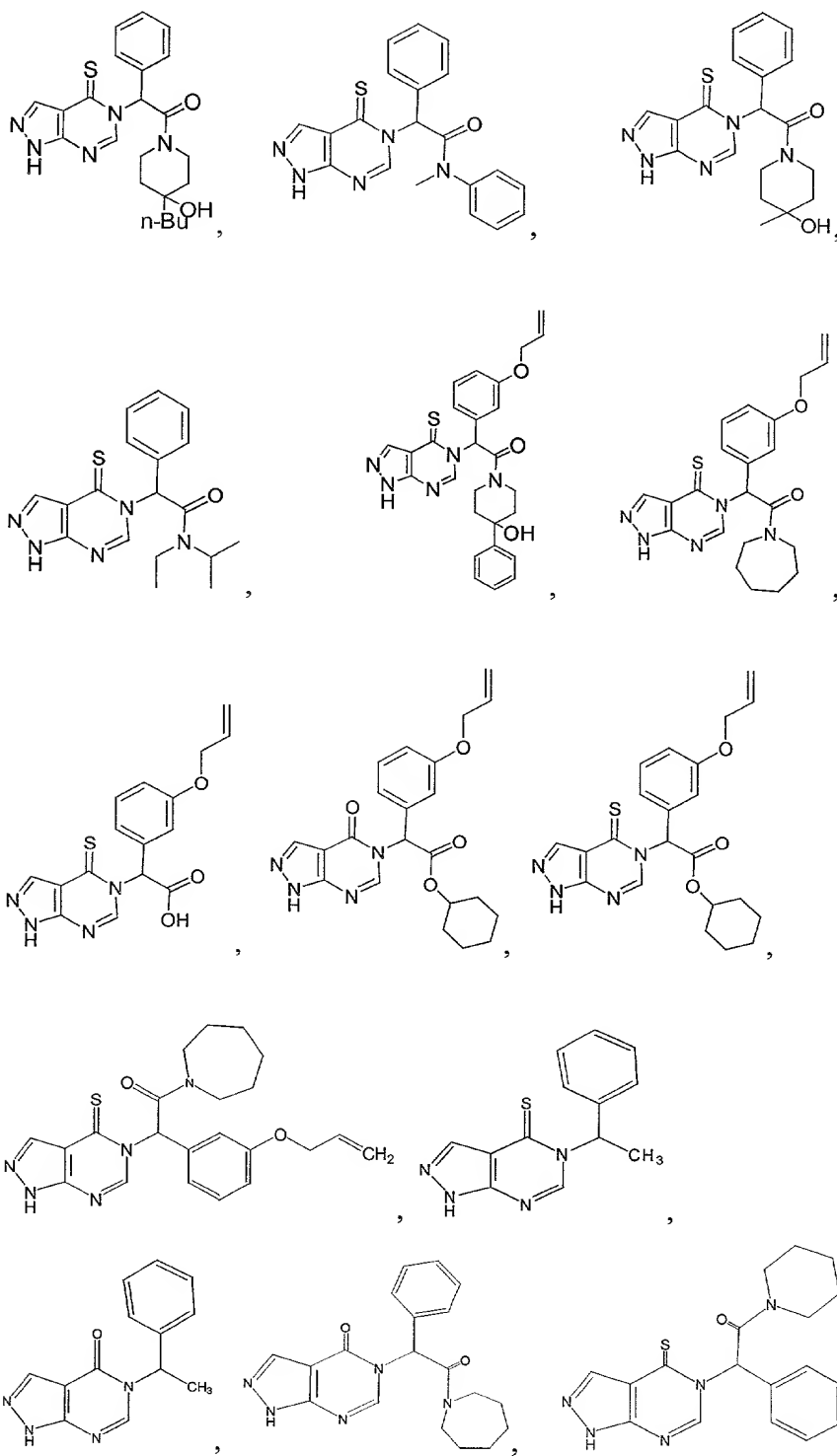
20 The term "substituted" as used herein means that the group in question may bear one or more substituents. If the substituents themselves are not compatible with the synthetic methods of this invention, the substituent may be protected with a suitable protecting group that is stable to the reaction conditions used in these methods. The protecting group may be removed at a suitable point in the reaction sequence of the method to provide a desired intermediate or target compound. Suitable protecting groups and the methods for protecting and de-protecting different substituents using such suitable protecting groups are known to those skilled in the art; examples of which may be found in T. Greene and P. Wuts, Protecting Groups in
25 Chemical Synthesis (3rd ed.), John Wiley & Sons, NY (1999), which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In some instances, a substituent may be specifically selected to be reactive under the reaction conditions used in the methods of this invention. Under these circumstances, the reaction conditions convert the selected substituent into another substituent that is either useful in an intermediate
30 compound in the methods of this invention or is a desired substituent in a target compound.

 Preferred compounds of the invention include the following compounds, as well as any other compound(s) described in the Examples below:

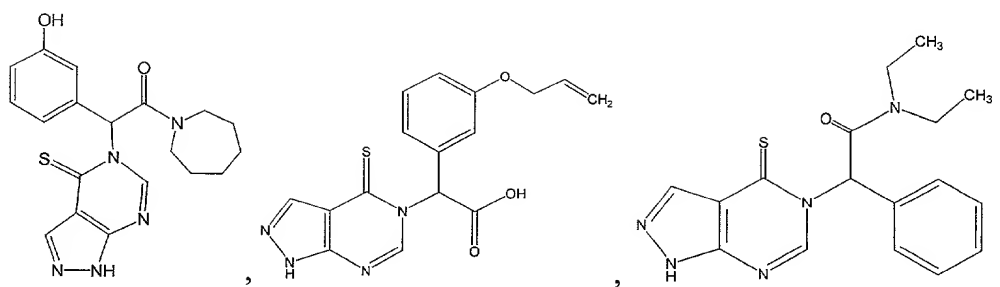


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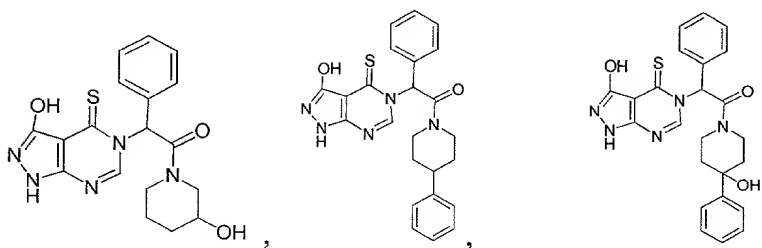
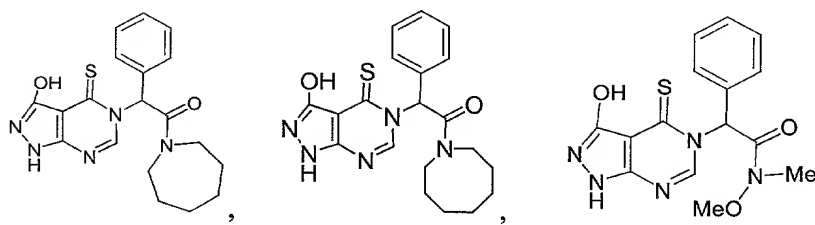
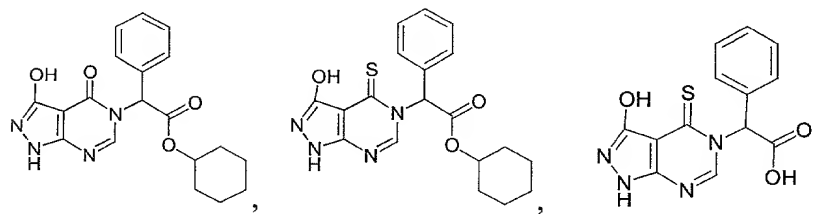
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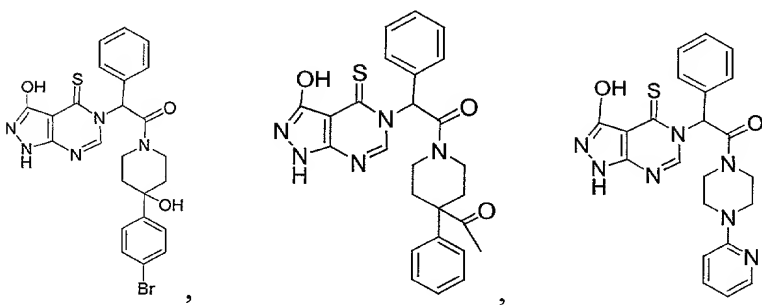
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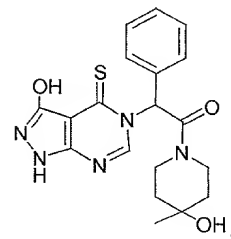
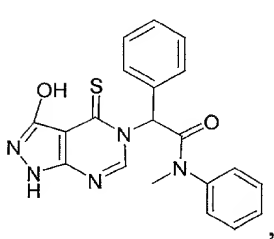
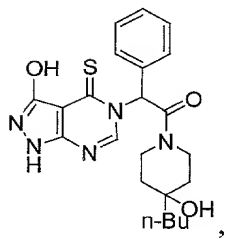
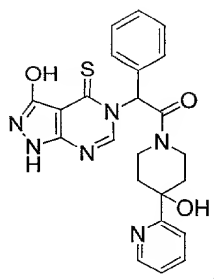
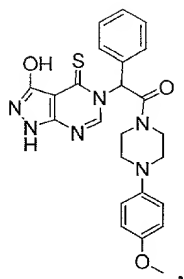
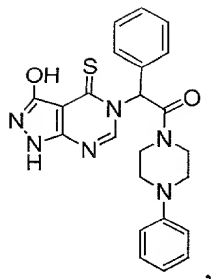
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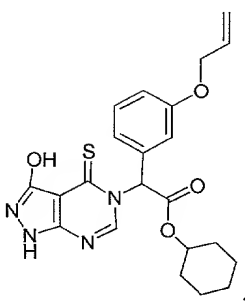
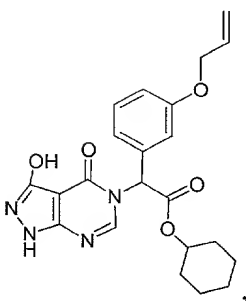
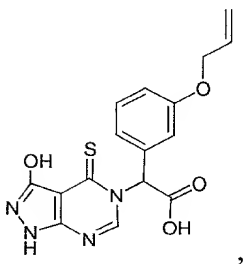
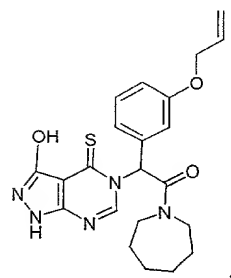
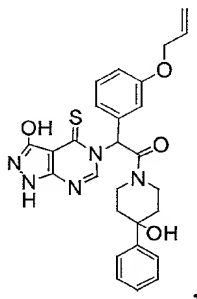
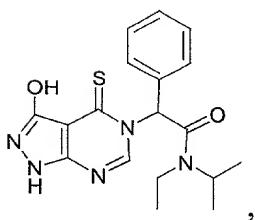
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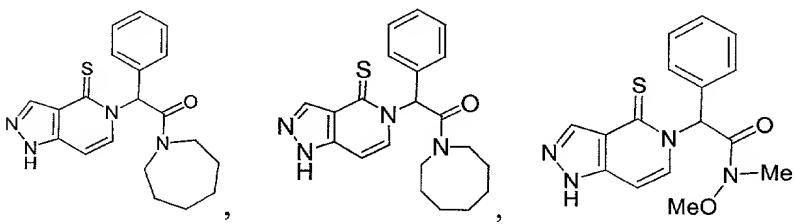
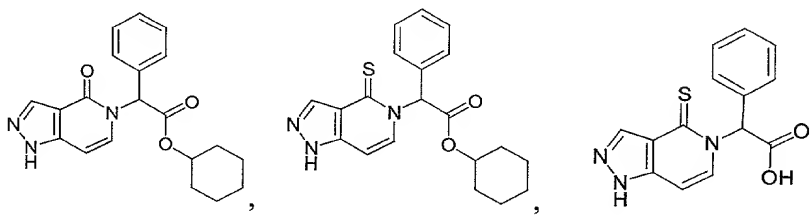
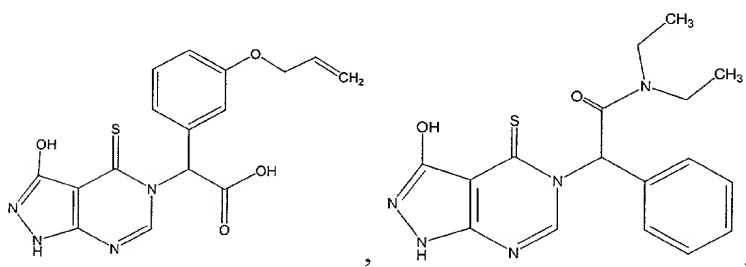
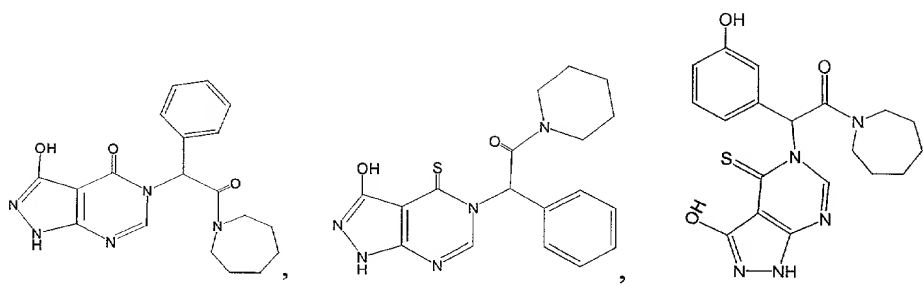
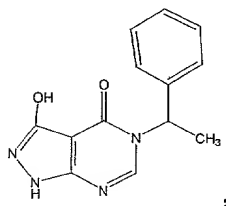
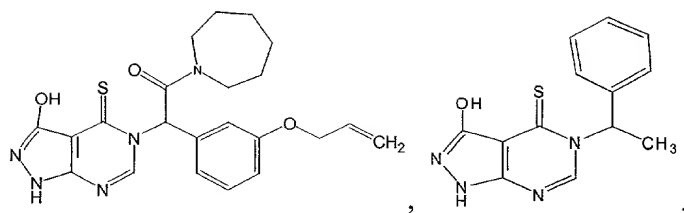
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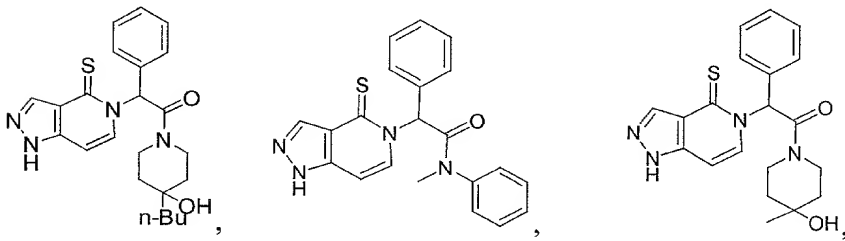
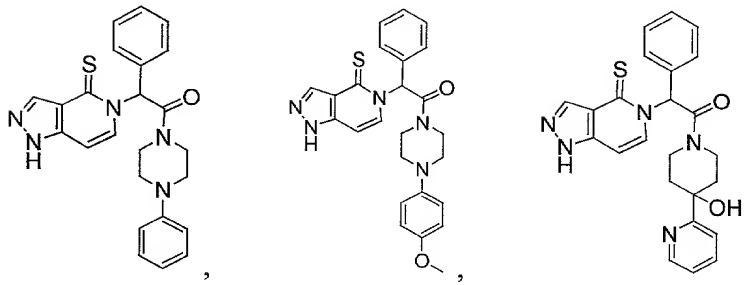
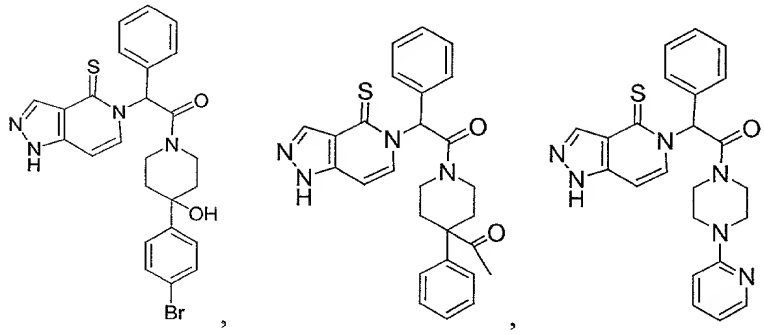
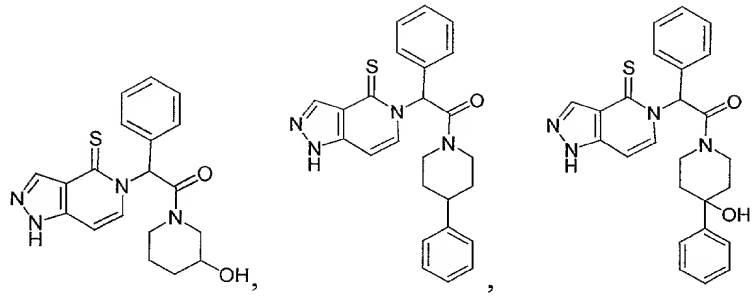


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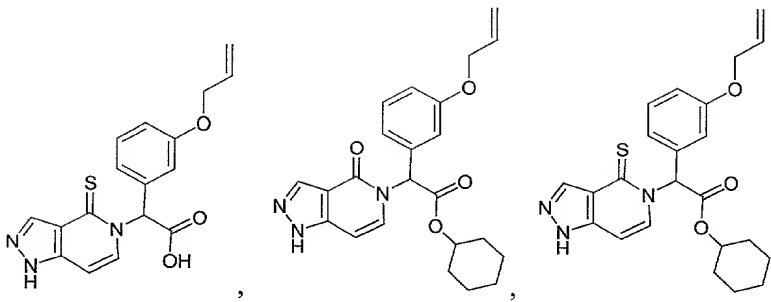
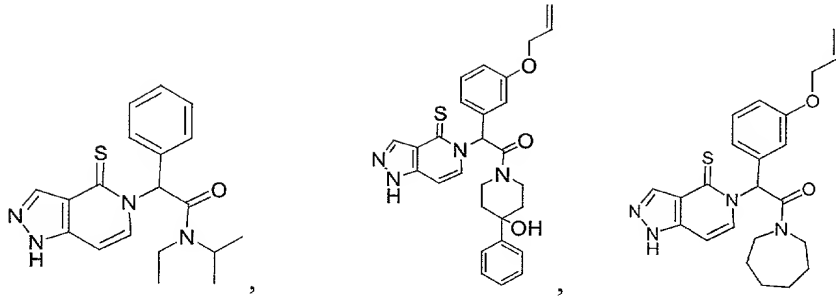


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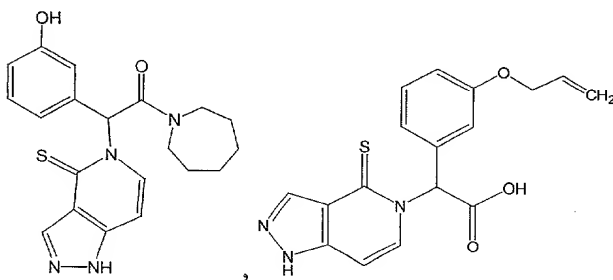
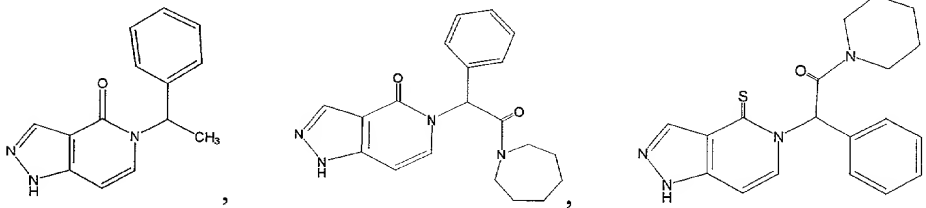
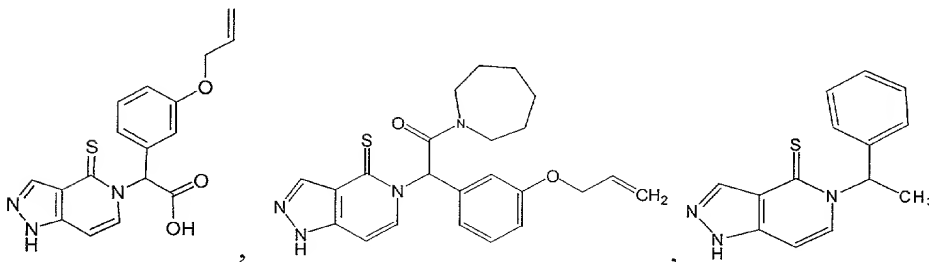




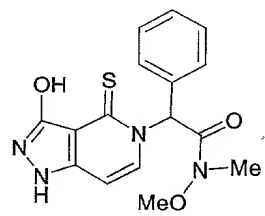
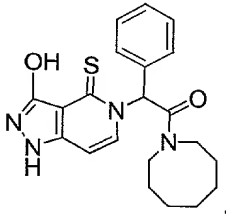
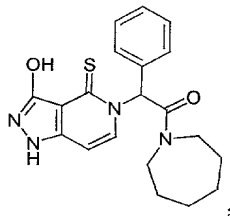
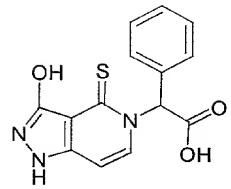
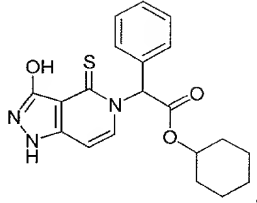
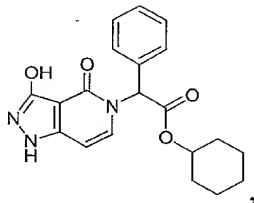
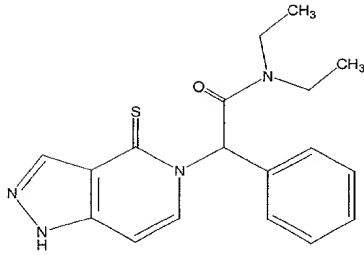
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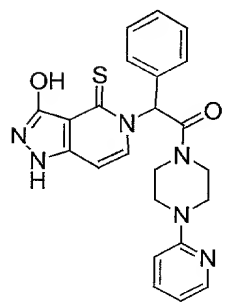
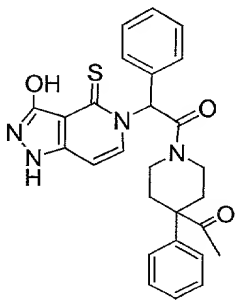
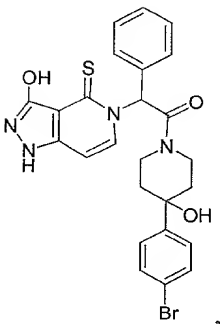
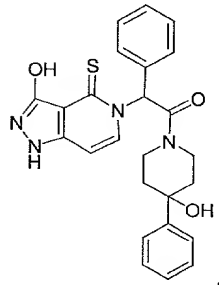
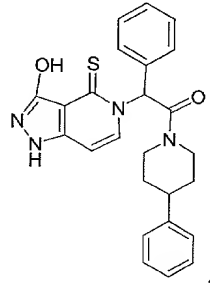
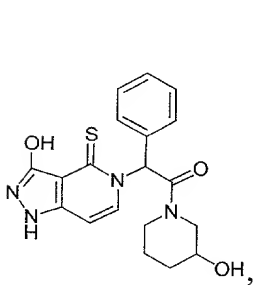
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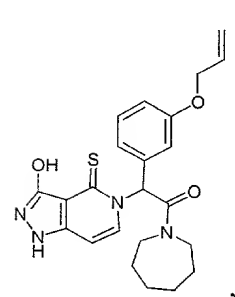
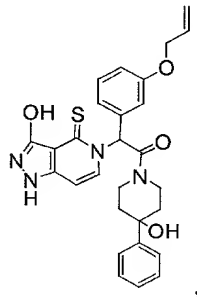
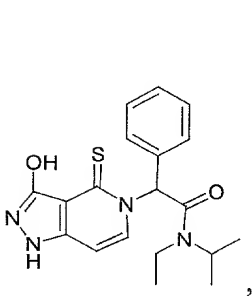
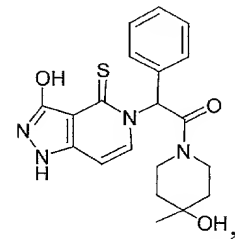
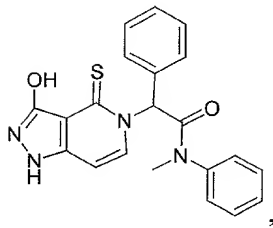
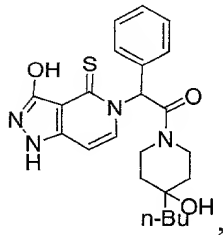
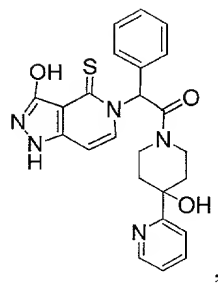
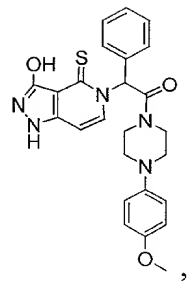
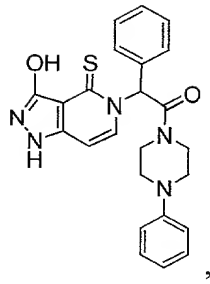


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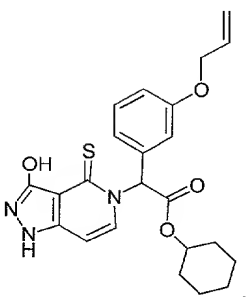
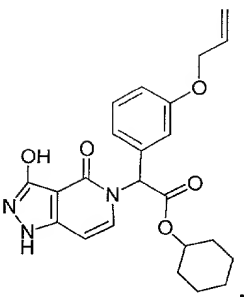
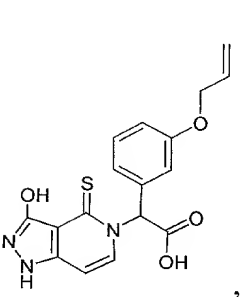


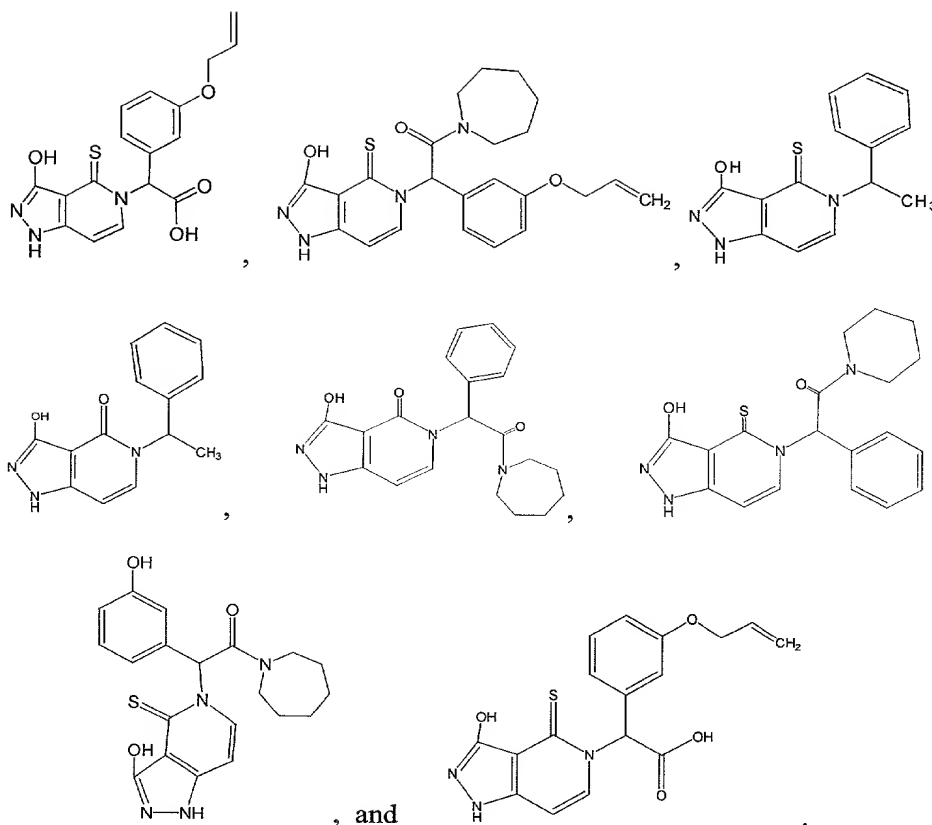
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Some of the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents may exist in various stereoisomeric or tautomeric forms. The present invention encompasses all such agents, including active compounds in the form of single pure enantiomers (i.e., essentially free of other stereoisomers), racemates, mixtures of enantiomers and/or diastereomers, and/or tautomers. Preferably, the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents that are optically active are used in optically pure form.

As generally understood by those skilled in the art, an optically pure compound having one chiral center (i.e., one asymmetric carbon atom) is one that consists essentially of one of the two possible enantiomers (i.e., is enantiomerically pure), and an optically pure compound having more than one chiral center is one that is both diastereomerically pure and enantiomerically pure.

Preferably, the compounds of the present invention are used in a form that is at least 90% optically pure, that is, a form that contains at least 90% of a single isomer (80% enantiomeric excess ("e.e.") or diastereomeric excess ("d.e.")), more preferably

at least 95% (90% e.e. or d.e.), even more preferably at least 97.5% (95% e.e. or d.e.), and most preferably at least 99% (98% e.e. or d.e.).

Additionally, the formulae are intended to cover solvated as well as unsolvated forms of the identified compounds. For example, Formula I includes compounds of the indicated structure in both hydrated and non-hydrated forms. Additional examples of solvates include the compounds of Formula I associated with isopropanol, ethanol, methanol, DMSO, ethyl acetate, acetic acid, or ethanolamine.

The term “pharmaceutically acceptable” means pharmacologically acceptable and substantially non-toxic to the subject being administered the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent.

“A pharmaceutically acceptable prodrug” is a compound that is converted under physiological conditions or by *in vivo* solvolysis to the specified compound or to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of such compound. “A pharmaceutically active metabolite” is intended to mean a pharmacologically active product produced through metabolism in the body of a specified compound or salt thereof. Prodrugs and active metabolites of a compound may be identified using routine techniques known in the art. See, e.g., Bertolini et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 40, 2011-2016 (1997); Shan et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.*, 86 (7), 765-767; Bagshawe, *Drug Dev. Res.*, 34, 220-230 (1995); Bodor, *Advances in Drug Res.*, 13, 224-331 (1984); Bundgaard, *Design of Prodrugs* (Elsevier Press 1985); Larsen, *Design and Application of Prodrugs, Drug Design and Development* (Krogsgaard-Larsen et al., eds., Harwood Academic Publishers, 1991); Dear et al., *J. Chromatogr. B*, 748, 281-293 (2000); Spraul et al., *J. Pharmaceutical & Biomedical Analysis*, Vol. 10, No. 8, 601-605 (1992); and Prox et al., *Xenobiol.* Vol. 3, No. 2, 103-112 (1973).

“A pharmaceutically acceptable salt” is intended to mean a salt that retains the biological effectiveness of the free acids and bases of the specified compound and that is not biologically or otherwise undesirable. An ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent may possess a sufficiently acidic, a sufficiently basic, or both functional groups, and accordingly react with any of a number of inorganic or organic bases, and inorganic and organic acids, to form a pharmaceutically acceptable salt. Exemplary pharmaceutically acceptable salts include those salts prepared by reaction of the compounds of the present invention with a mineral or organic acid or an inorganic base, such as salts including sulfates, pyrosulfates, bisulfates, sulfites, bisulfites, phosphates, monohydrogenphosphates, dihydrogenphosphates, metaphosphates,

- pyrophosphates, chlorides, bromides, iodides, acetates, propionates, decanoates, caprylates, acrylates, formates, isobutyrate, caproates, heptanoates, propiolates, oxalates, malonates, succinates, suberates, sebacates, fumarates, maleates, butyne-1,4-dioates, hexyne-1,6-dioates, benzoates, chlorobenzoates, methylbenzoates,
- 5 dinitrobenzoates, hydroxybenzoates, methoxybenzoates, phthalates, sulfonates, xylenesulfonates, phenylacetates, phenylpropionates, phenylbutyrates, citrates, lactates, γ -hydroxybutyrates, glycolates, tartrates, methane-sulfonates, propanesulfonates, naphthalene-1-sulfonates, naphthalene-2-sulfonates, and mandelates.
- 10 If the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting compound is a base, the desired pharmaceutically acceptable salt may be prepared by any suitable method available in the art, for example, treatment of the free base with an inorganic acid, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, sulfamic acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like, or with an organic acid, such as acetic acid,
- 15 phenylacetic acid, propionic acid, stearic acid, lactic acid, ascorbic acid, maleic acid, hydroxymaleic acid, isethionic acid, succinic acid, mandelic acid, fumaric acid, malonic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, glycolic acid, salicylic acid, a pyranosidyl acid, such as glucuronic acid or galacturonic acid, an α -hydroxy acid, such as citric acid or tartaric acid, an amino acid, such as aspartic acid or
- 20 glutamic acid, an aromatic acid, such as benzoic acid, 2-acetoxybenzoic acid or cinnamic acid, a sulfonic acid, such as p-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid or ethanesulfonic acid, or the like.

- If the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent is an acid, the desired pharmaceutically acceptable salt may be prepared by any suitable method, for
- 25 example, treatment of the free acid with an inorganic or organic base, such as an amine (primary, secondary or tertiary), an alkali metal hydroxide or alkaline earth metal hydroxide, or the like. Illustrative examples of suitable salts include organic salts derived from amino acids, such as glycine and arginine, ammonia, carbonates, bicarbonates, primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, and cyclic amines, such as
- 30 benzylamines, pyrrolidines, piperidine, morpholine and piperazine, and inorganic salts derived from sodium, calcium, potassium, magnesium, manganese, iron, copper, zinc, aluminum and lithium.

In the case of compounds that are solids, it is understood by those skilled in

the art that the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents and salts may exist in different crystal or polymorphic forms, all of which are intended to be within the scope of the present invention and specified formulas.

Compounds that modulate or inhibit ERAB or HADH2 are desirable and are one preferred embodiment of the present invention. The present invention is further directed to methods of modulating or inhibiting ERAB or HADH2, for example in mammals, by administering an effective amount of one or more ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent. The activity of the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents as inhibitors of ERAB or HADH2, may be measured by any of the methods available to those skilled in the art, including *in vivo* and/or *in vitro* assays. Examples of suitable assays for activity measurements include those described in Binstock et al., *Methods Enzymol.* 71, 403-411 (1981).

The ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents of the invention preferably have an IC_{50} against ERAB activity of less than or equal to 600 μM . More preferably, the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents of the invention have an IC_{50} against ERAB activity of less than or equal to 50 μM . Most preferably, the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents of the invention have an IC_{50} against ERAB activity of less than or equal to 3.0 μM .

A therapeutically "effective amount" is intended to mean that amount of a compound that, when administered to a mammal in need of such treatment, is sufficient to effect treatment, as defined herein. Thus, e.g., a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the Formula I, salt, active metabolite or prodrug thereof is a quantity sufficient to modulate or inhibit the activity of ERAB such that a disease condition which is mediated by that activity is reduced or alleviated. The amount of a given compound that will correspond to such an amount will vary depending upon factors such as the particular compound, disease condition and its severity, the identity (e.g., weight) of the mammal in need of treatment, but can nevertheless be routinely determined by one skilled in the art. Likewise, the duration of treatment and time period of administration of the compound will vary according to the identity of the mammal in need of treatment (e.g., weight), the particular compound and its properties (e.g., pharmaceutical characteristics), disease or condition and its severity of the illness and the specific composition and method being used, but can nevertheless be determined by one of skill in the art.

The terms “treating”, “treat” and “treatment” refer to any treatment of an ERAB, HADH2, or amyloid- β mediated disease or condition in a mammal, particularly a human, and include: (i) preventing the disease or condition from occurring in a subject which may be predisposed to the condition, for example

5 subjects with accumulated A β peptides, such that the treatment constitutes prophylactic treatment for the pathologic condition; (ii) modulating or inhibiting the disease or condition, i.e., arresting its development; (iii) relieving the disease or condition, i.e., causing regression of the disease or condition; or (iv) relieving and/or alleviating disease or condition or the symptoms resulting from the disease or

10 condition, e.g., relieving an inflammatory response without addressing the underlining disease or condition.

The ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents may be formulated into pharmaceutical compositions as described below. Additionally, the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents may be administered either alone or in combination with

15 other compounds effective for modulating or inhibiting ERAB or HADH2 or treating ERAB or HADH2 mediated diseases or conditions. For example, the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents may be administered in combination with other agents used to treat ERAB, HADH2 or amyloid- β mediated diseases or conditions, such as estrogen, NSAIDS, risperidone, a thienobenzodiazepine, ampakine, [N-(2,6-

20 dimethylphenyl)-2-(2-oxo-1-pyrrolidinyl)acetamide, DM9384, a cholinesterase inhibitor, donepezil hydrochloride, rivastigmine tartrate, galantamine, NGF, and metrifonate.

Pharmaceutical compositions of this invention comprise an effective amount of one or more ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent and, optionally, an inert,

25 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition comprise efficacious levels of the ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents so as to provide therapeutic benefits involving modulation or inhibition of ERAB or HADH2. By “efficacious levels” is meant levels in which the effects of ERAB or HADH2, at a minimum, are regulated. These compositions are

30 prepared in unit-dosage form appropriate for the mode of administration, e.g., parenteral or oral administration. An ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent is administered in conventional dosage form prepared by combining a therapeutically effective amount of a compound (e.g., a compound of Formula I) as an active

ingredient with appropriate pharmaceutical carriers or diluents according to conventional procedures. These procedures may involve mixing, granulating and compressing or dissolving the ingredients as appropriate to the desired preparation.

The pharmaceutical carriers employed may be either solid or liquid.

- 5 Exemplary solid carriers are lactose, sucrose, talc, gelatin, agar, pectin, acacia, magnesium stearate, stearic acid and the like. Exemplary liquid carriers are syrup, peanut oil, olive oil, water and the like. Similarly, the inventive compositions may include time-delay or time-release material known in the art, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate alone or with a wax, ethylcellulose,
- 10 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, methylmethacrylate or the like. Further additives or excipients may be added to achieve the desired formulation properties. For example, a bioavailability enhancer, such as Labrasol, Gelucire or the like, or formulator, such as CMC (carboxymethylcellulose), PG (propyleneglycol), or PEG (polyethyleneglycol), may be added. Gelucire[®], a semi-solid vehicle that protects
- 15 active ingredients from light, moisture and oxidation, may be added, e.g., when preparing a capsule formulation.

If a solid carrier is used, the preparation can be tableted, placed in a hard gelatin capsule in powder or pellet form or in the form of a troche or lozenge. The amount of solid carrier may vary, but generally will be from about 25 mg to about 1 g.

- 20 If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of syrup, emulsion, soft gelatin capsule, sterile injectable solution or suspension in an ampoule or vial or non-aqueous liquid suspension. If a semi-solid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of hard and soft gelatin capsule formulations. The inventive compositions are prepared in unit-dosage form appropriate for the mode of administration, e.g.,
- 25 parenteral or oral administration.

To obtain a stable water-soluble dose form, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of an inventive agent may be dissolved in an aqueous solution of an organic or inorganic acid, such as 0.3 M solution of succinic acid or citric acid. If a soluble salt form is not available, the agent may be dissolved in a suitable cosolvent or

- 30 combinations of cosolvents. Examples of suitable cosolvents include alcohol, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol 300, polysorbate 80, glycerin and the like in concentrations ranging from 0-60% of the total volume. In an exemplary embodiment, an ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent is dissolved in DMSO and diluted with water. The composition may also be in the form of a solution of a salt form of

the active ingredient in an appropriate aqueous vehicle such as water or isotonic saline or dextrose solution.

Proper formulation is dependent upon the route of administration chosen. For injection, the agents of the invention may be formulated into aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks solution, Ringer's solution, or physiological saline buffer. For transmucosal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

For oral administration, the compounds can be formulated readily by combining the active compounds with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers known in the art. Such carriers enable the compounds of the invention to be formulated as tablets, pills, dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions and the like, for oral ingestion by a patient to be treated. Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained using a solid excipient in admixture with the active ingredient (agent), optionally grinding the resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients include: fillers such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; and cellulose preparations, for example, maize starch, wheat starch, rice starch, potato starch, gelatin, gum, methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl-cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, or polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). If desired, disintegrating agents may be added, such as crosslinked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, or alginic acid or a salt thereof such as sodium alginate.

Dragee cores are provided with suitable coatings. For this purpose, concentrated sugar solutions may be used, which may optionally contain gum arabic, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, Carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments may be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for identification or to characterize different combinations of active agents.

Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a plasticizer, such as glycerol or sorbitol. The push-fit capsules can contain the active ingredients in admixture with fillers such as lactose, binders such as starches, and/or lubricants such as talc or magnesium stearate, and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active agents may be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as

fatty oils, liquid paraffin, or liquid polyethylene glycols. In addition, stabilizers may be added. All formulations for oral administration should be in dosages suitable for such administration. For buccal administration, the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

5 For administration intranasally or by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention may be conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation from pressurized packs or a nebuliser, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a
10 pressurized aerosol the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. Capsules and cartridges of gelatin for use in an inhaler or insufflator and the like may be formulated containing a powder mix of the compound and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

The compounds may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection,
15 e.g., by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit-dosage form, e.g., in ampoules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents.

20 Pharmaceutical formulations for parenteral administration include aqueous solutions of the active compounds in water-soluble form. Additionally, suspensions of the active agents may be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes.
25 Aqueous injection suspensions may contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Optionally, the suspension may also contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions.

30 For administration to the eye, an ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agent may be delivered in a pharmaceutically acceptable ophthalmic vehicle such that the compound is maintained in contact with the ocular surface for a sufficient time period to allow the compound to penetrate the corneal and internal regions of the eye, including, for example, the anterior chamber, posterior chamber, vitreous body,

aqueous humor, vitreous humor, cornea, iris/ciliary, lens, choroid/retina and sclera. The pharmaceutically acceptable ophthalmic vehicle may be an ointment, vegetable oil, or an encapsulating material. A compound of the invention may also be injected directly into the vitreous and aqueous humor.

- 5 The compounds and compositions of the invention may also be introduced to the brain, either directly or indirectly. Direct techniques usually involve placement of a drug delivery catheter into the host's ventricular system to bypass the blood-brain barrier. One such implantable delivery system used for the transport of biological factors to specific anatomical regions of the body is described in U.S. Pat. No.
- 10 5,011,472 which is herein incorporated by reference. Indirect techniques, which are generally preferred, usually involve formulating the compositions to provide for drug latentiation by the conversion of hydrophilic drugs into lipid-soluble drugs. Latentiation is generally achieved through blocking of the hydroxy, carbonyl, sulfate, and primary amine groups present on the drug to render the drug more lipid soluble
- 15 and amenable to transportation across the blood-brain barrier. Alternatively, the delivery of hydrophilic drugs may be enhanced by intra-arterial infusion of hypertonic solutions which can transiently open the blood-brain barrier.

- Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use. The compounds
- 20 may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g, containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

- In addition to the formulations described above, the compounds may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long-acting formulations may be
- 25 administered by implantation (for example, subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for example, the compounds may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example, as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion-exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

- 30 A pharmaceutical carrier for hydrophobic compounds is a cosolvent system comprising benzyl alcohol, a nonpolar surfactant, a water-miscible organic polymer, and an aqueous phase. The cosolvent system may be a VPD co-solvent system. VPD is a solution of 3% w/v benzyl alcohol, 8% w/v of the nonpolar surfactant polysorbate 80, and 65% w/v polyethylene glycol 300, made up to volume in absolute ethanol.

The VPD co-solvent system (VPD: 5W) contains VPD diluted 1:1 with a 5% dextrose in water solution. This co-solvent system dissolves hydrophobic compounds well, and itself produces low toxicity upon systemic administration. The proportions of a co-solvent system may be suitably varied without destroying its solubility and toxicity characteristics. Furthermore, the identity of the co-solvent components may be varied: for example, other low-toxicity nonpolar surfactants may be used instead of polysorbate 80; the fraction size of polyethylene glycol may be varied; other biocompatible polymers may replace polyethylene glycol, e.g. polyvinyl pyrrolidone; and other sugars or polysaccharides may be substituted for dextrose.

Alternatively, other delivery systems for hydrophobic pharmaceutical compounds may be employed. Liposomes and emulsions are known examples of delivery vehicles or carriers for hydrophobic drugs. Certain organic solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide also may be employed, although usually at the cost of greater toxicity. Additionally, the compounds may be delivered using a sustained-release system, such as semipermeable matrices of solid hydrophobic polymers containing the therapeutic agent. Various sustained-release materials have been established and are known by those skilled in the art. Sustained-release capsules may, depending on their chemical nature, release the compounds for a few weeks up to over 100 days. Depending on the chemical nature and the biological stability of the therapeutic reagent, additional strategies for protein stabilization may be employed.

The pharmaceutical compositions also may comprise suitable solid- or gel-phase carriers or excipients. Examples of such carriers or excipients include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, sugars, starches, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, and polymers such as polyethylene glycols.

Some of the compounds of the invention may be provided as salts with pharmaceutically compatible counter ions. Pharmaceutically compatible salts may be formed with many acids, including hydrochloric, sulfuric, acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, succinic, etc. Salts tend to be more soluble in aqueous or other protonic solvents than are the corresponding free-base forms.

It will be appreciated that the actual dosages of the compounds used in the compositions of this invention will vary according to the particular complex being used, the particular composition formulated, the mode of administration and the particular site, host and disease being treated. Optimal dosages for a given set of conditions can be ascertained by those skilled in the art using conventional dosage-

determination tests in view of the experimental data for a compound. For oral administration, an exemplary daily dose generally employed is from about 0.001 to about 1000 mg/kg of body weight, more preferably from about 0.001 to about 50 mg/kg body weight, with courses of treatment repeated at appropriate intervals.

- 5 Administration of prodrugs is typically dosed at weight levels which are chemically equivalent to the weight levels of the fully active form.

The compositions of the invention may be manufactured in manners generally known for preparing pharmaceutical compositions, e.g., using conventional techniques such as mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee-making, levigating,
10 emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping or lyophilizing. Pharmaceutical compositions may be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more physiologically acceptable carriers, which may be selected from excipients and auxiliaries that facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically.

- 15 The abbreviations employed throughout the application have the following meaning unless otherwise indicated: Me: methyl; Et: ethyl; Bu: n-butyl; Bu₄NHSO₄: tetra-n-butyl ammonium sulfate; Ac: acetyl; Boc: t-butyloxycarbonyl; EtOAc: ethyl acetate; Bn: Benzyl; BnBr: Benzyl bromide; n-BuLi: n-butyl lithium; TFA: trifluoroacetic acid; DCC: dicyclohexylcarbodiimide; rt: room temperature; EDC: [3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide; NMM: 4-methyl morpholine; HCl: Hydrochloric acid; HOBt: 1-hydrobenzotriazole hydrate; HATU: [O-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetra-ethyl-uronium hexafluorophosphate; DMAP: N,N-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine; DMF: dimethylformamide; NaOH: sodium hydroxide; KOH: potassium hydroxide; KF: potassium fluoride; Triflate (Tf):
25 trifluoromethanesulfonyl; p-TsOH: para-toluenesulfonic acid; PMBBR: *para*-methoxy benzyl bromide; DEAD(Dead): diethyl azodicarboxylate; PMP(OH): *para*-methoxy phenol; CAN: ceric ammonium nitrate; PCC: pyridinium chlorochromate; TMS: trimethylsilyl; TMSO: trimethylsiloxy; PPTS: pyridinium *para*-toluenesulfonate PyBOP: benzotriazol-1-yloxytris(pyrrolidino)phosphonium hexafluorophosphate;
30 DIEA: diisopropyl ethyl amine.

The preparations of exemplary compounds of the present invention are described in detail in the following schemes and examples, but the artisan will recognize that the chemical reactions described may be readily adapted to prepare a number of other ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents of the invention. For example,

the synthesis of non-exemplified compounds according to the invention may be successfully performed by modifications apparent to those skilled in the art, e.g., by appropriately protecting interfering groups, by changing to other suitable reagents known in the art, or by making routine modifications of reaction conditions.

- 5 Alternatively, other reactions disclosed herein or known in the art will be recognized as having applicability for preparing other ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents.

EXAMPLES

- 10 The present invention will be further illustrated in the following, non-limiting examples.

In the examples described below, unless otherwise indicated all temperatures are set forth in degrees Celsius and all parts and percentages are by weight. Reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers such as Aldrich Chemical Company or Lancaster Synthesis Ltd. and were used without further purification unless otherwise
15 indicated. Dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) was distilled over calcium hydride under an argon or nitrogen. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was freshly distilled from sodium/benzophenone. Dimethylformamide (DMF) was stored over molecular sieves. All solvents were purified using standard methods readily known to those skilled in the art, unless otherwise indicated.

- 20 The reactions set forth below were done generally under a positive pressure of argon or nitrogen or with a drying tube, at ambient temperature (unless otherwise stated), in anhydrous solvents, and the reaction flasks were fitted with rubber septa for the introduction of substrates and reagents via syringe. Glassware was oven dried and/or heat dried. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on
25 glass-backed silica gel 60 F 254 plates and eluted with the appropriate solvent ratios (v/v), and are denoted where appropriate. The reactions were assayed by TLC and terminated as judged by the consumption of starting material.

Melting points (mp) were determined on Melt-TempII capillary apparatus and are uncorrected.

- 30 Visualization of the TLC plates was generally done by ultraviolet visualization. Work-ups were typically done by doubling the reaction volume with the reaction solvent or extraction solvent and then washing with the indicated aqueous solutions using 25% by volume of the extraction volume unless otherwise indicated. Product solutions were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 prior to filtration and

evaporation of the solvents under reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator and noted as solvents removed *in vacuo*. Products were purified by employing radial chromatography or flash column chromatography (Still et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 43, 2923 (1978)), the latter using Merck grade flash silica gel (47-61 μm) and a silica gel:

5 crude material ratio of about 20:1 to 100:1 unless otherwise stated.

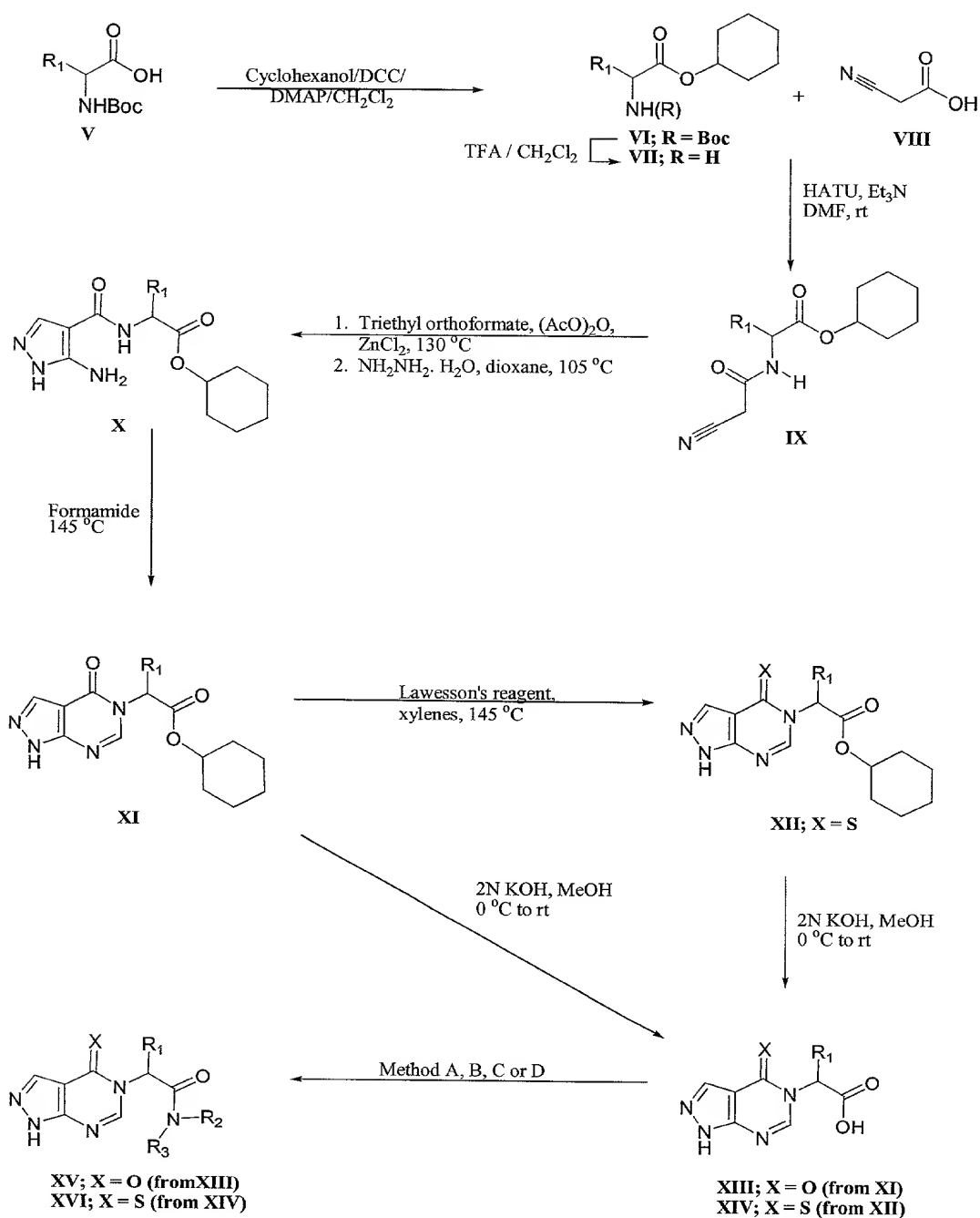
^1H -NMR spectra were recorded on an instrument (Varian OXFORD) operating at 300 or 500 MHz, and ^{13}C -NMR spectra were recorded operating at 75 MHz. NMR spectra were obtained as CDCl_3 solutions (reported in ppm), using chloroform as the reference standard (7.25 ppm and 77.00 ppm) or CD_3OD (3.4 and 10 4.8 ppm and 49.3 ppm), or internally tetramethylsilane (0.00 ppm) when appropriate. Other NMR solvents were used as needed. When peak multiplicities are reported, the following abbreviations are used: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), m (multiplet), q (quartet), br (broadened), dd (doublet of doublets), dt (doublet of triplets). Coupling constants, when given, are reported in Hertz (Hz).

15 Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer FT-IR Spectrometer as neat oils, as KBr pellets, or as CDCl_3 solutions, and when given are reported in wave numbers (cm^{-1}). HPLC spectra were performed on Agilent 1100 series system. Element analyses were obtained from Atlantic Microlabs, Atlanta, GA, and were within $\pm 0.5\%$ of theoretical values. Silica gel column chromatography was carried 20 out on Merck Silica 60. Mass spectra (MS) were obtained from outside service. The compounds of Formula I may be prepared by general synthetic schemes 1 through 15 given below.

As used herein, "Method A" refers to the general method described in Example 8, "Method B" refers to the general method described in Example 10, 25 "Method C" refers to the general method described in Example 16, and "Method D" refers to the general method described in Example 23.

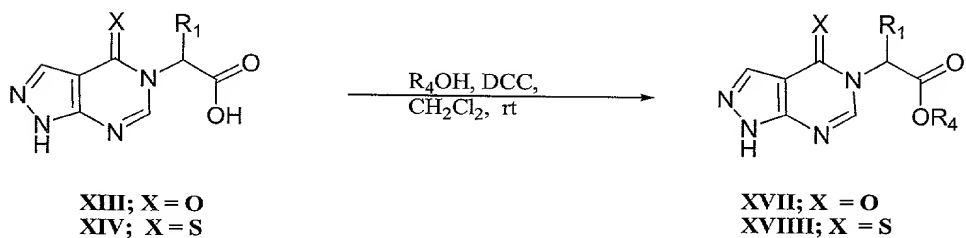
The ERAB or HADH2 inhibiting agents may be prepared using the reaction routes and synthesis schemes as described below, employing the techniques available to one skilled in the art using starting materials that are readily available or cited in 30 the literature.

Scheme 1



Description of generic Scheme 1 exemplified by the conversion of**Va (R_1 = Phenyl) to XVIa (See Examples 1-8):**

Boc-L- α -phenylglycine (**Va**) and cyclohexanol were reacted in dichloromethane in the presence of DCC and catalytic amount of DMAP to give **VIa** (R = Boc) in almost quantitative yield. Treatment of **VIa** with trifluoroacetic acid yielded **VIIa** (R = H, Scheme1) in 98% yield. **VIIa** was then coupled to α -cyanoacetic acid (**VIII**) using HATU as the coupling ERAB OR HADH2 inhibiting agent to afford (2-Cyano-acetylamino)-phenyl- acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (**IXa**). The reaction of **IXa** with triethyl orthoformate in acetic anhydride and catalytic anhydrous $ZnCl_2$ at 130 °C gave an intermediate which upon reaction with hydrazine in 1,4-dioxane at 105 °C affords **Xa** in 51 % yield. The [(5-Amino-1H-pyrazole-4-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl- acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (**Xa**) was then treated with formamide at 145 °C to give the desired cyclized product (**XIa**). **XIa** was treated with Lawesson's reagent under inert gas atmosphere to afford **XIIa**. Hydrolysis of **XIIa** afforded the carboxylic acid **XIVa**, which was then coupled to hexamethylenimine using the coupling reagent HATU to afford 1-Azepan-1-yl-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihdropyrazolo[3, 4-*d*]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (**XVIa**).

Synthesis of Compounds of the formula XVII and XVIII as shown in Scheme 2:**Scheme 2**

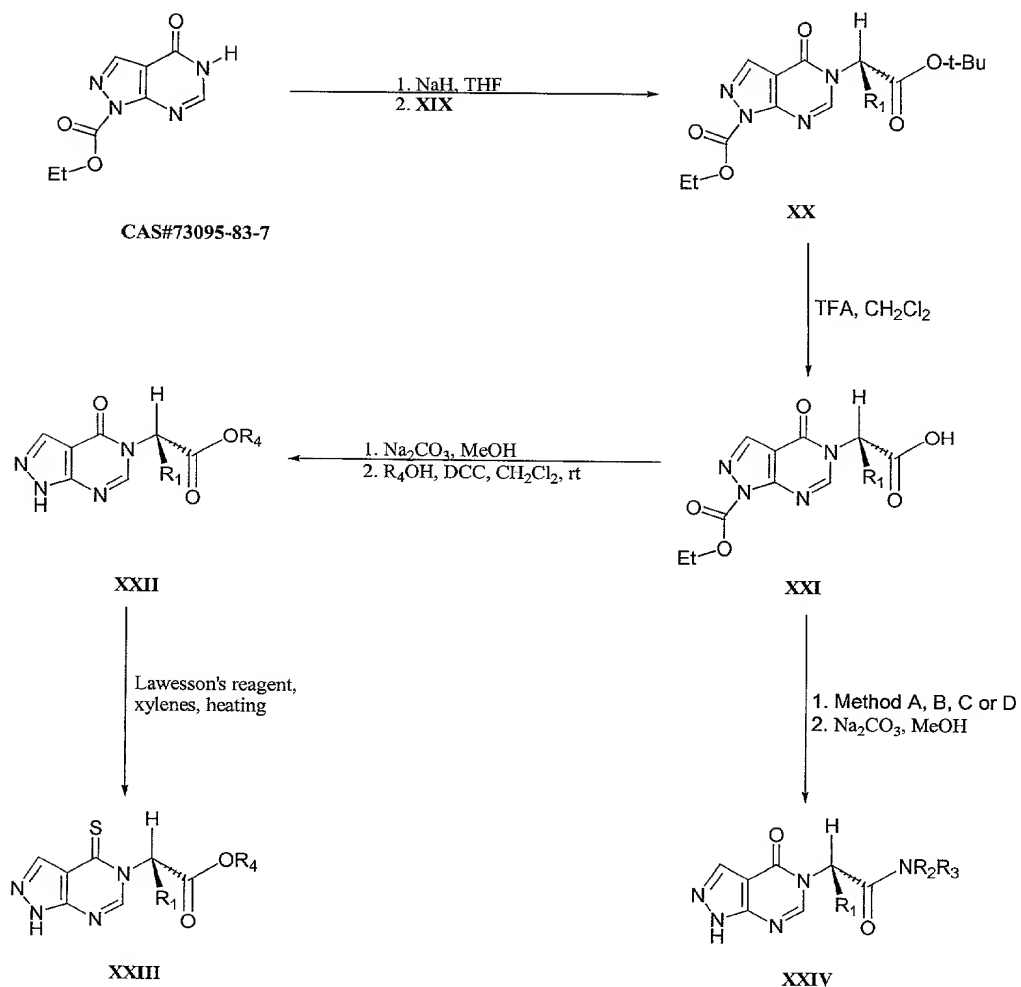
Description of generic Scheme 2:

Compound **XIII** or **XIV** was treated with DCC and the appropriate alcohol R_4OH in dichloromethane or an alternate solvent to provide the corresponding esters **XVII** and **XVIII** respectively. Other coupling agents familiar to those skilled in the art can also be used to bring about the transformation.

General Notes for Schemes 3 to 13:

The choice of reagents and protecting groups and their manipulations (see “Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry”, T. W. Greene and P. G. M Wuts, Wiley-Interscience 1991) are not limited to those described herein and should not be so construed. After each synthetic step an appropriate work-up of the reaction is performed followed by an appropriate purification step as determined by one who is skilled in the art. Although the structures of **XIX** and **XXXVI** are shown as single enantiomers, one can also use the racemic mixture (however, in this case the resulting compounds would be racemic too).

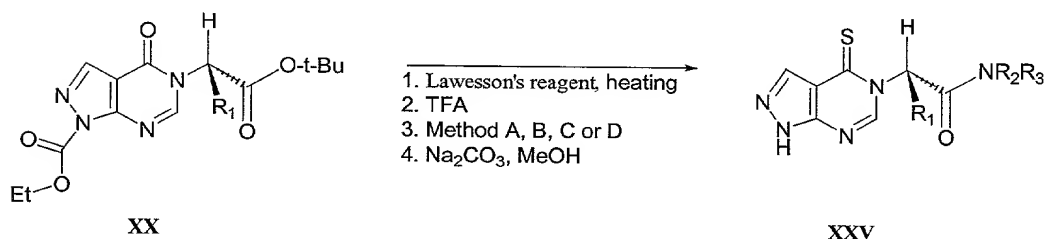
Scheme 3

**Description of generic Scheme 3:**

4-Oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
 5 (CAS#73095-83-7; Bergmann et al., *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1 (11), 2795-802 (1979)) is
 treated with an equimolar amount of sodium hydride (NaH) in THF at room
 temperature and the result stirred for 10 minutes (see Bernis et al., U.S. Patent No.
 5656627 for a similar transformation). The resulting mixture is added to the
 appropriate XIX in THF and stirring continued until the reaction is complete to afford

XX after work up. XX is treated with TFA in CH_2Cl_2 to give XXI after work up. XXI is then treated with sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) in methanol (MeOH) under such conditions to minimize racemization. The intermediate obtained after usual work up is reacted with R_4OH in the presence of DCC or an alternate coupling agent in CH_2Cl_2 or an appropriate solvent to afford after work up XXII. Treatment of XXII with Lawesson's reagent in xylenes or an appropriate solvent with heating provides XXIII. XXIV is obtained from XXI via first following methods as described in Examples 8, 10, or 16, followed by treatment of the isolated intermediate with sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) in methanol (MeOH) (analogous to the procedure described by Secrist et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 1993, 36(13), 1847-1854 for deprotection of a pyrrole).

Scheme 4

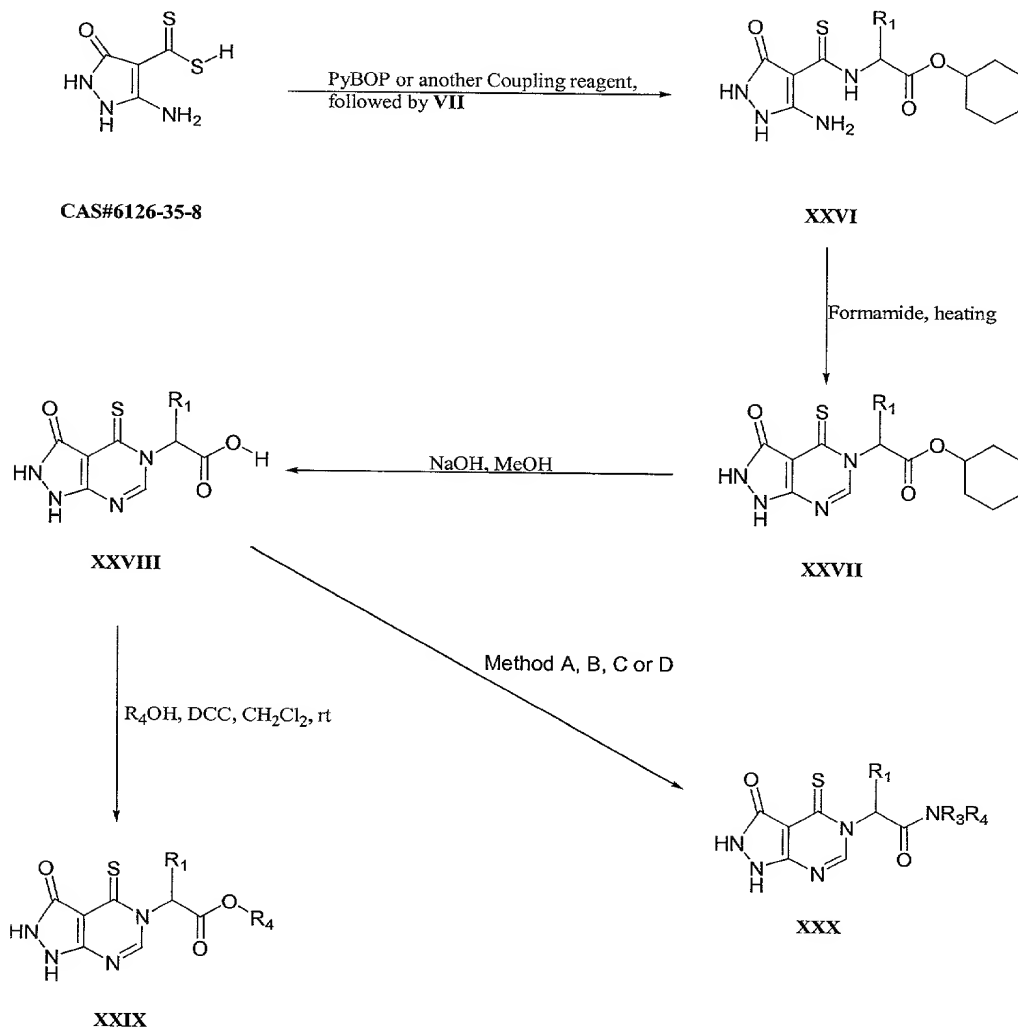


15 Description of generic Scheme 4:

XX that is obtained as described in the previous Scheme 3 is first treated with Lawesson's reagent similar to the conversion of XXII to XXIII to give an intermediate, which is treated with TFA in CH_2Cl_2 to provide an intermediate acid, which, is converted to the corresponding amide by employing either of the methods described in Examples 8, 10 or 16. This intermediate amide is treated with sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) in methanol (MeOH) (analogous to the procedure described by

Secrist et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 36(13), 1847-1854 (1993) for deprotection of a pyrrole)
to give **XXV** after the usual work up.

Scheme 5

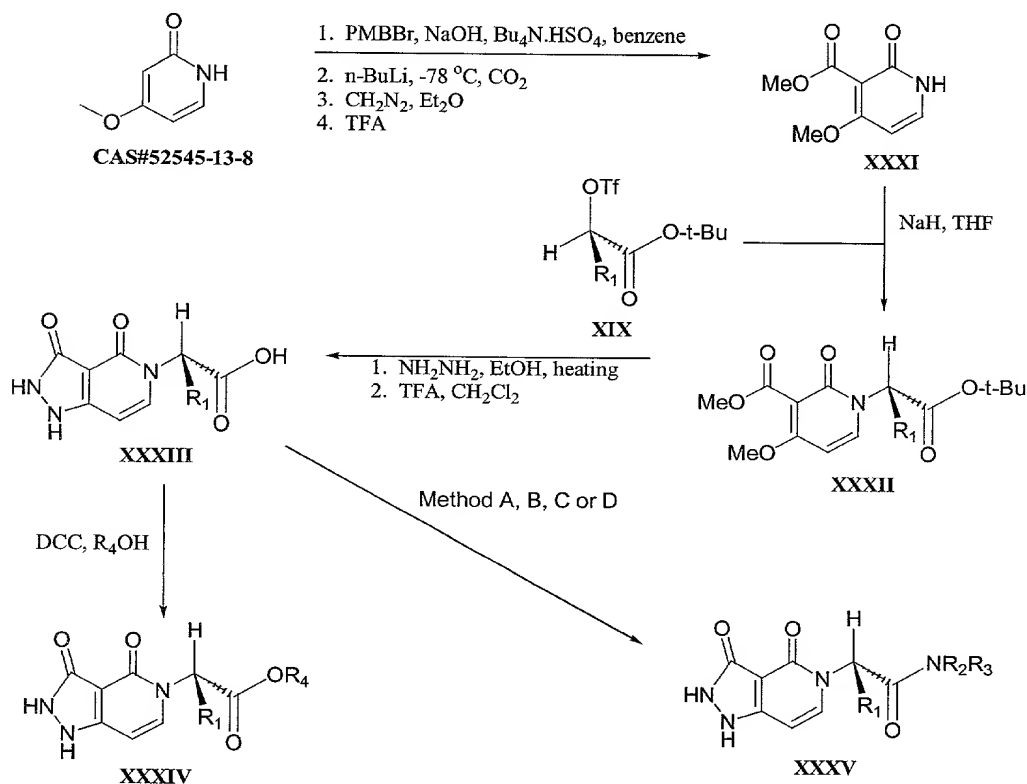


5 Description of generic Scheme 5:

5-Amino-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrazole-4-carbodithioic acid (CAS#6126-35-8; Auzzi et al., *Boll. Chim. Farm.*, 1128, 521-8 (1973)) is treated with Py-BOP, DIEA (Yao et al., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 8(6), 699-704(1988)) or another suitable coupling agent in the presence of the appropriate **VII** to afford **XXVI** after the

appropriate work up. **XXVII** is treated with formamide while heating the reaction mixture. This provides **XXVII** after the usual work up. **XXVII** is then treated with NaOH in MeOH giving **XXVIII**. **XXVIII** is then converted to either **XXIX** or **XXX** by procedures outlined in Schemes 1-4. Note, that if the appropriate chiral α -amino acid ester **VII** is utilized to begin with, one trained in the art could manipulate the conditions set forth in Scheme 4 to provide single enantiomers of **XXIX** and **XXX** respectively.

Scheme 6



10

Description of generic Scheme 6:

4-Methoxy-1H-pyridin-2-one (CAS#52545-13-8; Sieburth et al, *J. Org. Chem.*, 64(3), 950-953 (1999); Walters et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 36(42), 7575-8 (1995);

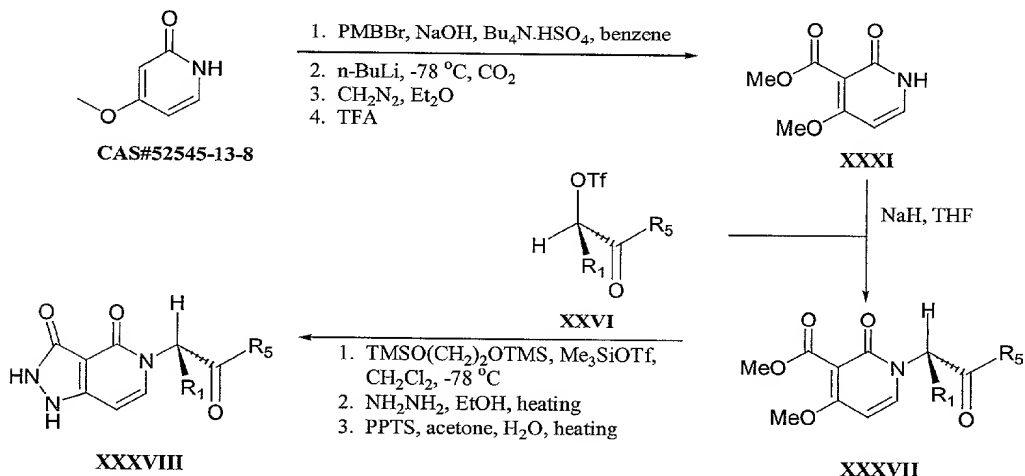
Kuzuya et al., *Nippon Kagaku Kaishi*, 12, 1746-53 (1986))(Bergmann, R. et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 33, 492-504 (1990)) is alkylated under phase transfer conditions (Zwierzak, *Synthesis*, 527, 529 (1979)) with benzyl bromide to afford the N-alkylated intermediate or by the conditions of Yamawaki, *Chem. Lett.*, 1143-1146 (1981) using

5 KF-alumina and benzylbromide. This intermediate is converted to its 3-carboxylic acid derivative according to the procedure of Pattenden et al, *J. Chem. Soc.*, Perkin Trans. 1(1), 67-77 (1992). The intermediate 3-carboxylic acid is converted to its methyl ester via treatment with diazomethane. The intermediate methyl ester is treated with TFA to give **XXXI**. **XXXI** is converted to **XXXII** using the appropriate

10 **XIX** and adapting the procedure outlined in Scheme 3 for the conversion of CAS#73095-83-7 to **XX**. **XXXII** is treated with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to provide the fused bicyclic intermediate. This intermediate is converted to the corresponding carboxylic acid **XXXIII** via treatment with TFA. **XXXIII** is then converted to either **XXXIV** or **XXXV** by procedures outlined in Schemes 1-5.

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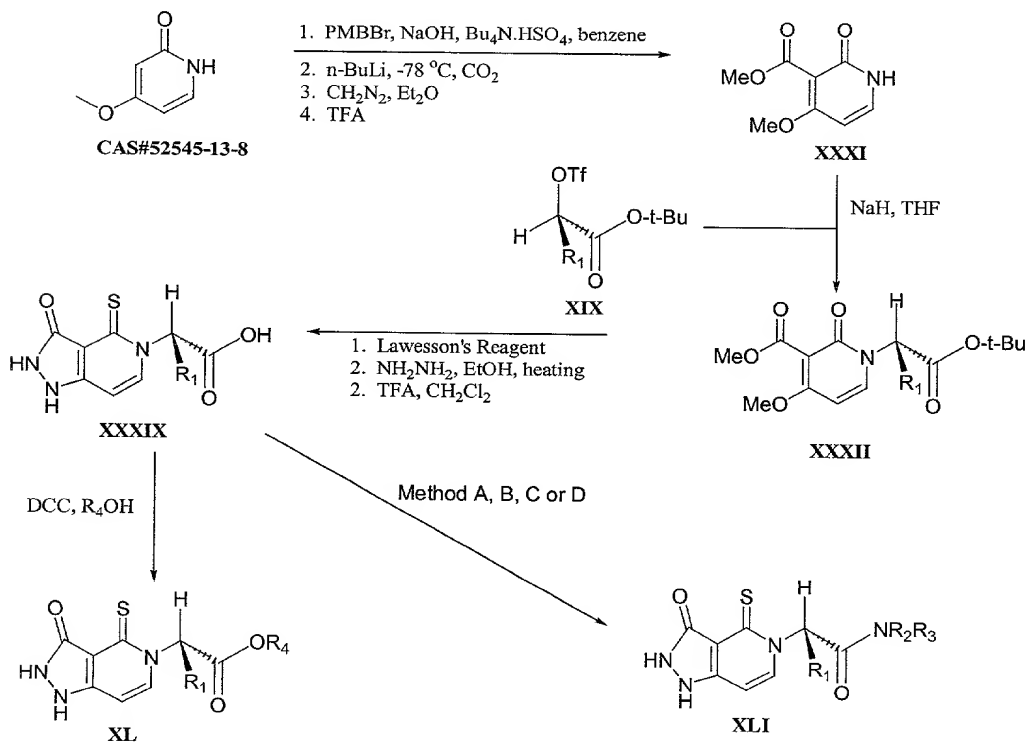
Scheme 7



Description of generic Scheme 7:

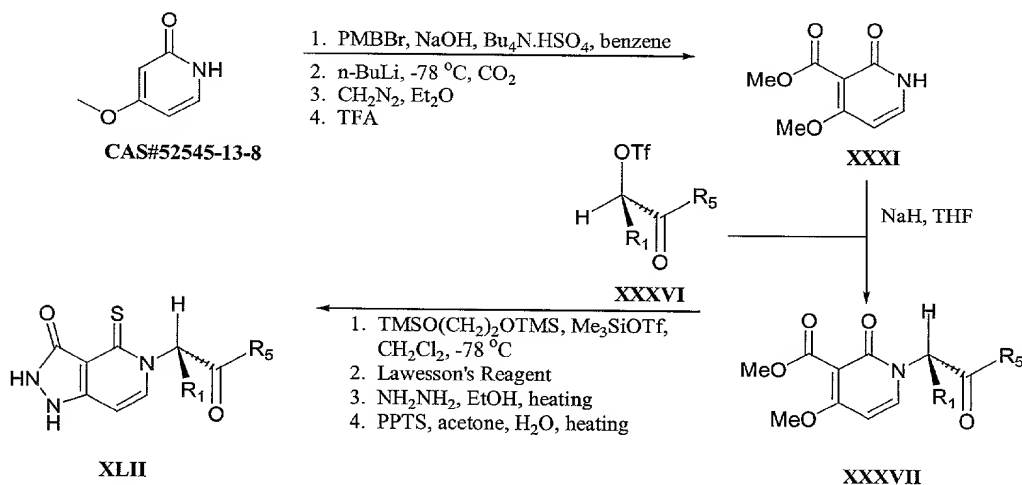
XXXI (described previously in Scheme 6) is converted to XXXVII via the procedure outlined in Scheme 3 for the conversion of 4-Oxo-4,5-dihydropyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (CAS#73095-83-7; Bergmann et al., *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1 (11), 2795-802 (1979)) to XX. The ketone functionality in XXXVII is protected via the 1,3-Dioxolane as per the conditions of Hwu, et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1987, 52, 188. This intermediate is reacted with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to give the 3-oxo-pyrrolozo intermediate, which is subsequently treated with pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate (Hagiwara et al, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1987, 1351) to provide XXXVIII.

Scheme 8



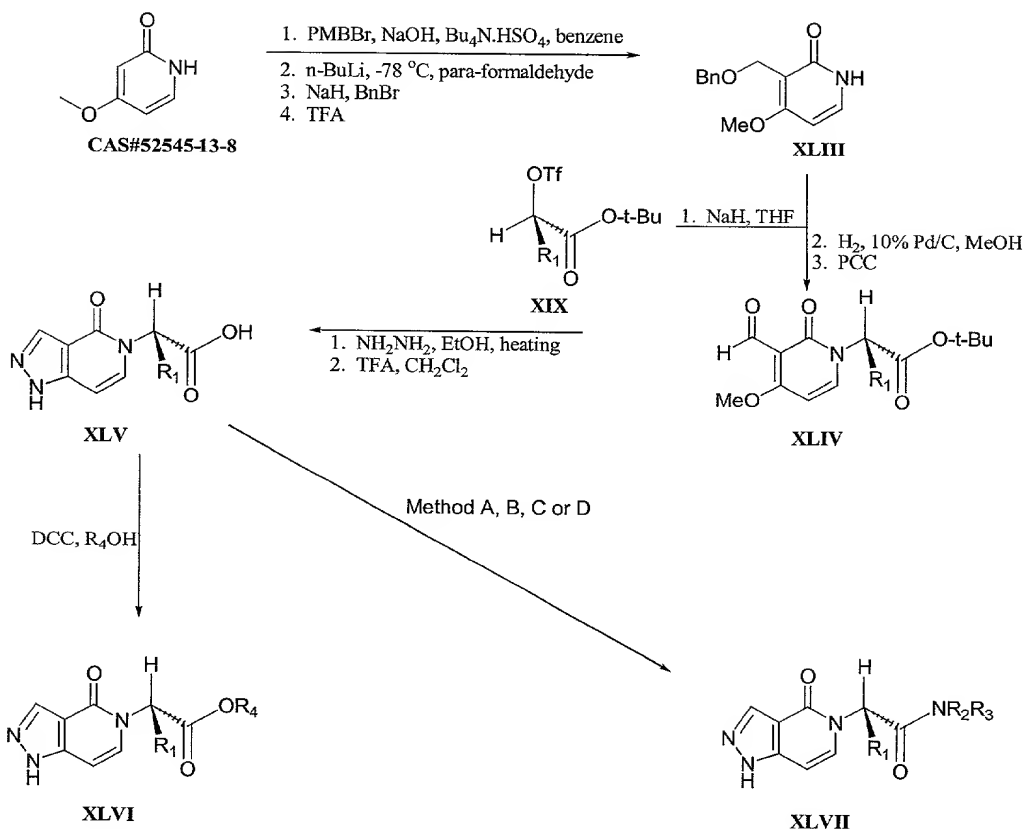
Description of generic Scheme 8:

XXXII (previously described in Scheme 6) is treated with Lawesson's reagent as previously described, followed by treatment with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to provide the fused bicyclic intermediate. This intermediate is converted to the corresponding carboxylic acid XXXIX via treatment with TFA. XXXIX is then converted to either XL or XLI by procedures outlined in Schemes 1-7.

Scheme 9**Description of generic Scheme 9:**

The ketone functionality in XXXVII (previously described in Scheme 7) is protected via the 1,3-Dioxolane as per the conditions of Hwu et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 52, 188 (1987). This intermediate is treated with Lawesson's reagent under conditions previously described for similar conversions to give the corresponding thioamide intermediate. This intermediate is reacted with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to give the 3-oxo-pyrolazo intermediate which is subsequently treated with pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate (Hagiwara et al., *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1351 (1987)) to provide XLII.

Scheme 10



Description of generic Scheme 10:

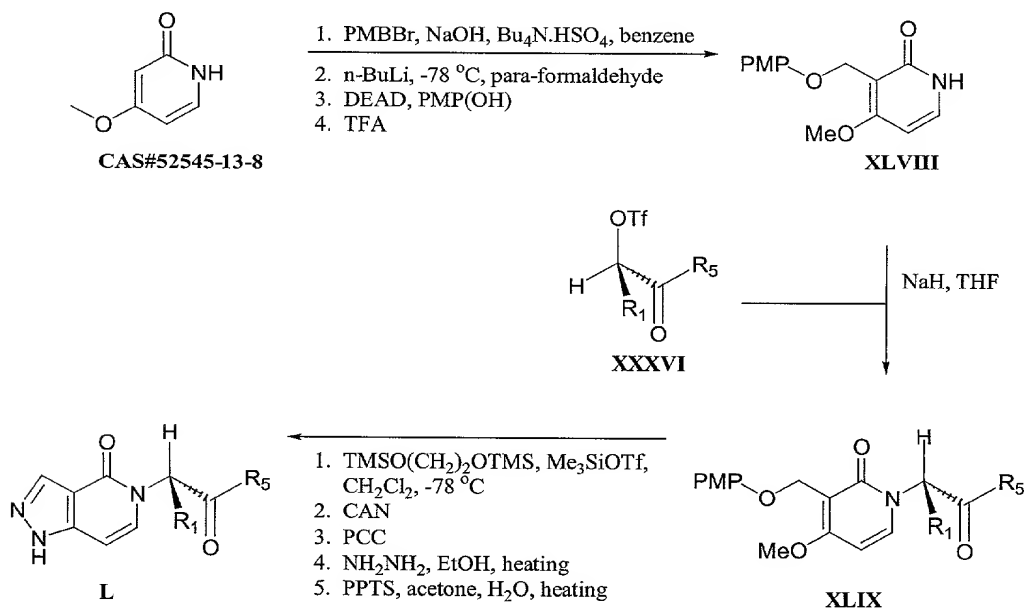
- 5 4-Methoxy-1H-pyridi-2-one (CAS#52545-13-8; Sieburth et al, *J. Org. Chem.*, 64(3), 950-953 (1999); Walters et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 36(42), 7575-8 (1995); Kuzuya et al., *Nippon Kagaku Kaishi*, 12, 1746-53 (1986))(Bergmann, R. et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 33, 492-504 (1990)) is alkylated under phase transfer conditions (Zwierzak, *Synthesis*, 527, 529 (1979)) with benzyl bromide to afford the N-alkylated
- 10 intermediate or by the conditions of Yamawaki, *Chem. Lett.*, 1143-1146 (1981) using KF-alumina and benzylbromide. This intermediate is converted to its 3-methanol derivative adapting the procedure of Padentten et al, *J. Chem. Soc.*, Perkin Trans. 1(1), 67-77 (1992) and trapping the lithiated intermediate with para-formaldehyde

under cracking conditions. The alcoholic functionality in this intermediate is protected via conversion to benzyl ether via alkylation of the alcohol using NaH and benzyl bromide. The intermediate benzyl ether is treated with TFA to give **XLIII**. **XLIII** is N-alkylated with the appropriate **XIX** using NaH, followed by

5 hydrogenolysis and PCC oxidation to yield **XLIV**. **XLIV** is treated with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to provide the fused bicyclic intermediate. This intermediate is converted to the corresponding carboxylic acid **XLV** via treatment with TFA. **XLV** is then converted to either **XLVI** or **XLVII** by procedures outlined in previous schemes for similar conversions.

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Scheme 11

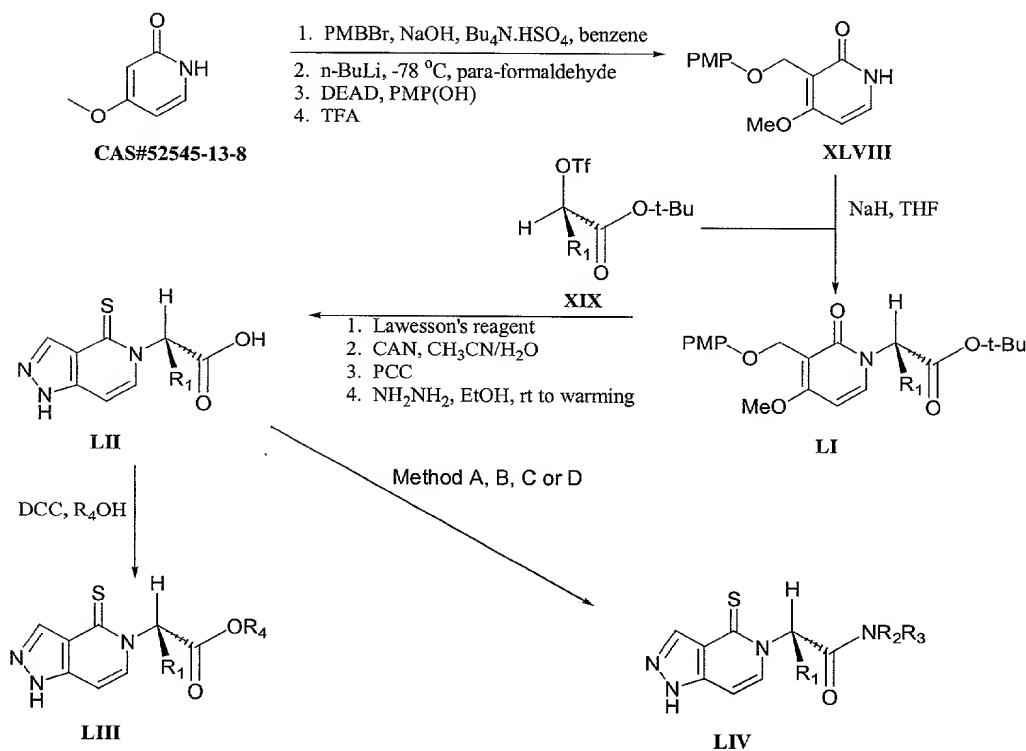
**Description of general Scheme 11:**

4-Methoxy-1H-pyridin-2-one (CAS#52545-13-8; Sieburth et al, *J. Org. Chem.*, 64(3), 950-953 (1999); Walters et al., *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 36(42), 7575-8 (1995);

15 Kuzuya et al., *Nippon Kagaku Kaishi*, 12, 1746-53 (1986))(Bergmann et al., *J. Med. Chem.*, 33, 492-504(1990)) is alkylated under phase transfer conditions (Zwierzak, A.,

Synthesis, 527, 529 (1979)) with benzyl bromide to afford the N-alkylated intermediate or by the conditions of Yamawaki, *Chem. Lett.*, 1143-1146 (1981) using KF-alumina and benzylbromide. This intermediate is converted to its 3-methanol derivative adapting the procedure of Padentten et al. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans.* 1(1), 67-77 (1992) and trapping the lithiated intermediate with para-formaldehyde under cracking conditions. The alcoholic functionality in this intermediate is protected as the para-methoxyphenyl ether via a Mitsunobu reaction as described in Fukuyama et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 26, 6291 (1985) or Petitou et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 29, 1389 (1988) for a similar protection of a primary alcohol. The intermediate para-methoxyphenyl ether derivative is treated with TFA to give **XLVIII**. **XLVIII** is converted to **XLIX** using the appropriate **XXXVI** and adapting the procedure outlined in Scheme 7 for the conversion of **XXXI** to **XXXVII**. The ketone functionality in **XLIX** is protected via the 1,3-Dioxolane as per the condition of Hwu et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 52, 188 (1987). This is followed by treatment with CAN (Fukuyama et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 26, 6291 (1985)) to afford the deprotected alcohol intermediate, which is oxidized to the corresponding aldehyde intermediate using PCC. This intermediate is reacted with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to give the 3-oxo-pyrolazo intermediate which is subsequently treated with pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate to provide **L**.

Scheme 12

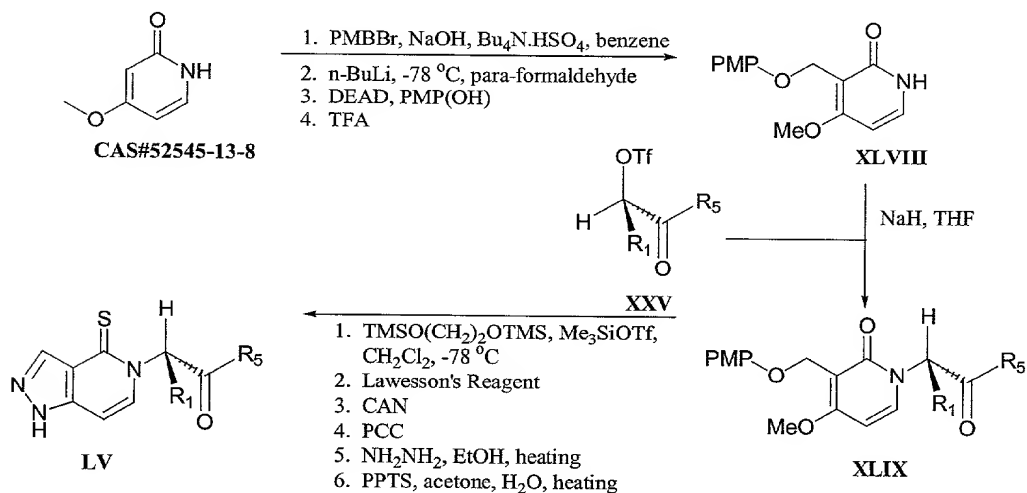


5 Description of generic Scheme 12:

XLVIII (previously described in Scheme 11) is converted to **LI** using the appropriate **XIX** and adapting the procedure outlined in Scheme 6 for the conversion of **XXXI** to **XXXII**. **LI** is treated with Lawesson's reagent as previously described in earlier schemes, followed by treatment with CAN (Fukuyama et al, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 26, 6291 (1985)) to afford the deprotected alcohol intermediate which is oxidized to the corresponding aldehyde intermediate using PCC. The aldehyde intermediate is treated with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to provide the fused bicyclic intermediate. This bicyclic intermediate is converted to the corresponding

carboxylic acid **LII** via treatment with TFA. **LII** is then converted to either **LIII** or **LIV** by procedures outlined in Schemes 1-11 for similar conversions.

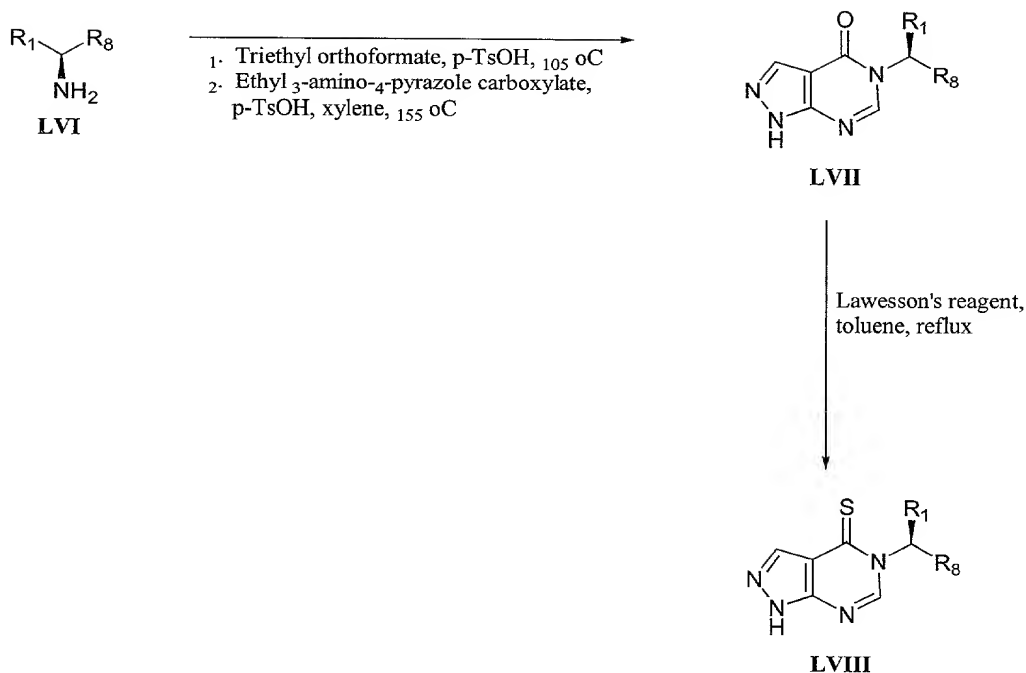
Scheme 13



Description of generic Scheme 13:

The ketone functionality in **XLIX** (previously described in Scheme 11) is protected via the 1,3-Dioxolane as per the conditions of Hwu et al, *J. Org. Chem.*, 52, 188 (1987), followed by treatment with Lawesson's reagent to give the corresponding thioamide intermediate. The thioamide intermediate is treated with CAN (Fukuyama et al., *Tetrahedron Letters*, 26, 6291 (1985)) to afford the deprotected alcohol intermediate which is oxidized to the corresponding aldehyde intermediate using PCC. This intermediate is reacted with hydrazine in ethanol with heating to give the bicyclic intermediate which is subsequently treated with pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate to provide **LV**.

5

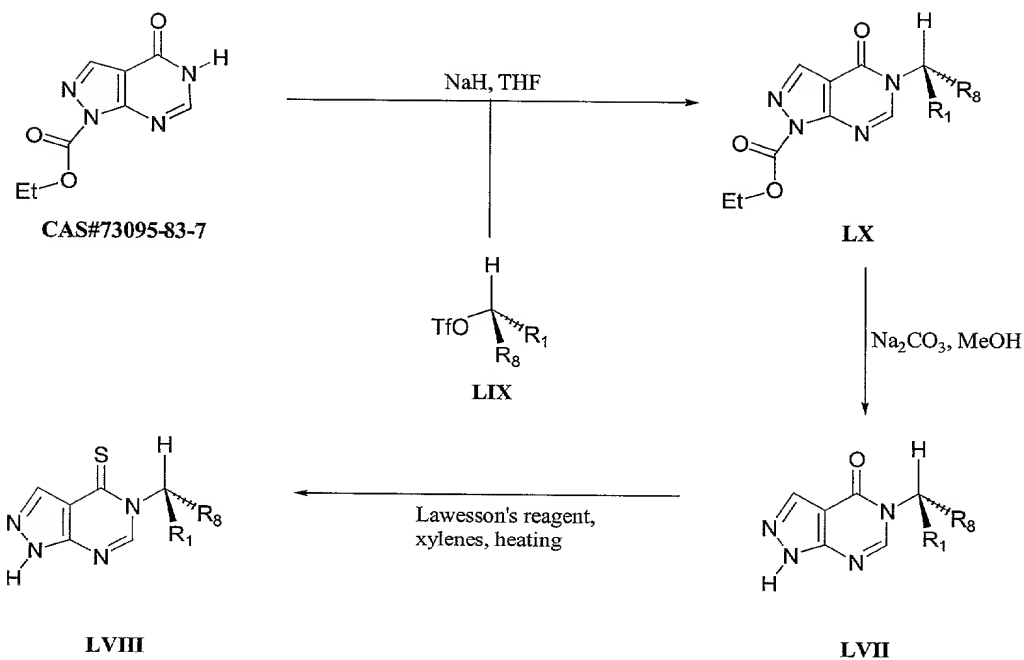
Scheme 14

Description of generic Scheme 14 exemplified by the conversion of LVIIa ($\text{R}_1 =$ Phenyl and $\text{R}_8 =$ Methyl) to LVIIIa (See Examples 32 & 33):

- 10 A mixture of **LVI** and (R) - α - methyl benzylamine is added p-TsOH and the result refluxed for 4 hours. After the appropriate work up the crude intermediate is taken up in xylene and to it added Ethyl 3-amino-4-pyrazole, p-TsOH and the result refluxed for 24 hours. After the appropriate work up, **LVII** is obtained as a white solid. **LVII** is then treated with Lawesson's reagent in toluene at reflux to yield
- 15 **LVIII**. Although, **LVI** is shown in the generic **Scheme 14** as chiral, one could use it as a racemic mixture, however the resulting products would also be racemic.

5

Scheme 15

**Description of generic Scheme 15 (an alternate route to LVII and LVIII):**

- 10 4-Oxo-4,5-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (CAS#73095-83-7; Bergmann et al., *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1 (11), 2795-802 (1979)) is N-alkylated with the appropriate LIX using NaH as described in previous schemes to give LX. LX is then treated with Na₂CO₃ in MeOH to give LVII which is treated with Lawesson's reagent to give LVIII. Although, LIX is shown as a chiral
- 15 compound, one could use it as a racemic mixture, however the resulting products would also be racemic

**Preparation of intermediates and starting materials
as required for various Schemes and Examples**

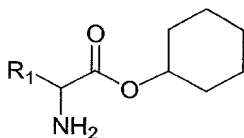
5 α - Amino acids are commercially available, or can be prepared according to methods familiar to those skilled in the art. For a recent review on synthesis of optically active α - amino acids see O'Donnell, *Aldrichimica Acta*, 34, 1, 3-15 (2001) and references cited therein. Intermediates represented by the general structure XIX (racemic and optically active) can be prepared from the corresponding α - hydroxy t-butyl esters via conversion of the hydroxyl to the triflate according to methods familiar to those skilled in the art. Listed below are selected reviews on α - hydroxy esters: Ladduwahetty, *Contemp. Org. Synth.*, 4(4), 309-325 (1997); and Sharpless, *Chemtracts: Org. Chem.*, 2(4), 255-7 (1989).

15 Similarly, intermediates represented by the general structure XXXVI (racemic and optically active) can be prepared from the corresponding α - hydroxy ketones via conversion of the hydroxyl to the triflate according to methods familiar to those skilled in the art. Listed below are selected reviews on α - hydroxy ketones: Schultz et al., *Stereosel. React. Met.-Act. Mol., Proc. Symp.*, 2nd (1995), Meeting Date 1994, 45-48. Publisher: Vieweg, Wiesbaden, Germany; Roush, *Chemtracts: Org. Chem.*, 1(5), 385-7 (1988); and Ganem, *Chemtracts: Org. Chem.*, 1(5), 413-14 (1988).

20 Chiral or racemic amines such as LVI are obtained commercially or can be prepared by those skilled in the art via methods disclosed in the literature or by applying procedures disclosed in the literature.

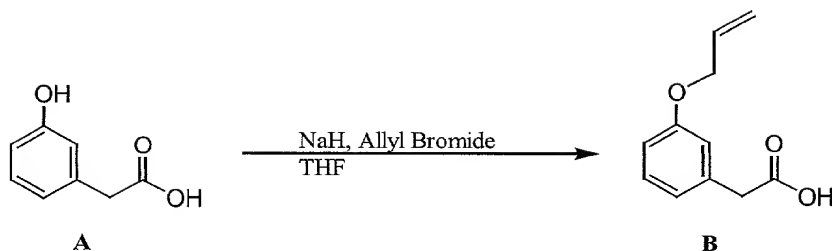
25 Chiral or racemic triflates such as LIX are prepared by one skilled in the art from the corresponding alcohols via conversion to the triflates by methods disclosed in the literature or by applying procedures disclosed in the literature.

Synthesis of Intermediate VIIb (R_1 = 3-allyloxy-phenyl)



VIIb

(1) (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-acetic acid (**B**).



A solution of 3-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (**A**) (10 g, 65.72 mmol) in 300 ml of dry THF was added to a mixture of NaH (6.0 g, 197.2 mmol) with 100 ml of dry THF. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature under Ar for 2 hours, then allyl bromide (23 ml, 262.88 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was refluxed overnight at 67°C. After cooling down in an ice bath, the reaction mixture was quenched by adding ice water (100 ml) and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, then evaporated by vacuum to remove most of THF. The residue was extracted with ether (200 ml) to remove the neutral species. The aqueous phase was acidified by adding 2N HCl solution to pH 4.0, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 250 ml). The combined organic layers was washed with brine (100 ml), dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated by vacuum to afford (**B**) (5.1g, 26.29 mmol, 40% yield) as an off-white grease.

TLC; R_f = 0.3 (H₂O:MeOH = 9:1).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 3.65 (s, 2H), 4.54-4.57 (d, J=8 Hz, 2H), 5.29-5.34 (d, J=15 Hz, 1H), 5.41-5.48 (d, J=20 Hz, 1H), 6.01-6.14 (m, 1H), 6.76-6.92 (m, 3H), 7.19-7.27 (m, 1H).

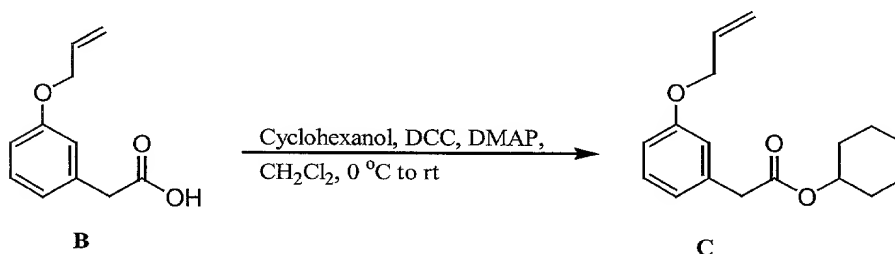
IR(CDCl₃) 2921, 1697, 1596, 1494, 1445, 1438, 1272, 1217, 1176, 1924, 923, 774 cm⁻¹

MS Calcd for C₁₁H₁₂O₃ (M+H)⁺ = 193, observed (M+H)⁺ = 193;

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

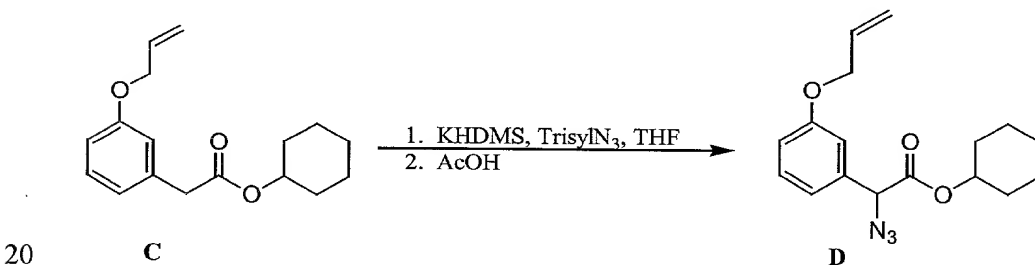
Retention time = 6.807 min.

(2) (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (**C**).



- To a solution of **(B)** (5.05g, 26.3 mmol) and cyclohexanol (3.3ml, 31.56 mmol) in 25 ml of CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C was added DCC (dicyclohexylcarbodiimide) (6.0 g, 28.93 mmol) and DMAP (N,N-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine) (0.32 g, 2.63 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C to room temperature for 2 days. The reaction
- 5 mixture was filtered off and washed well with CH_2Cl_2 to remove most of the N,N-dicyclohexylurea. The filtrate was extracted with saturated NaHCO_3 , brine (2 x 100 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated by vacuum. The residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography, eluted with hexanes:EtOAc (2:1) to afford **(C)** (7.05 g, 25.6 mmol, 98% yield) as a clear oil.
- 10 TLC: $R_f = 0.8$ (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1).
 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 1.26-1.94 (m, 10H), 4.55-4.59 (d, $J=13$ Hz, 2H), 4.77-4.83 (m, 1H), 5.28-5.34 (d, $J=14$ Hz, 1H), 5.41-5.48 (d, $J=14$ Hz, 1H), 6.02-6.15 (m, 1H), 6.83-6.98 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.28 (m, 1H).
 $\text{IR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ 2935, 2858, 2359, 2118, 1731, 1599, 1489, 1259, 1151, 1038, 1016, 927,
 15 770, 689 cm^{-1}
 $\text{MS Calcd for C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_3$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 275, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 275;
 HPLC : 50% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1% TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1% TFA)/10min.
 Retention time = 7.64 min.

(3) (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-2-azido-acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (**D**).



- To a solution of potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (KHMDS) 0.5M in toluene (61.4 ml, 30.72 mmol) in 50ml of dry THF stirred at -78°C under Ar was added via syringe a precooled (-78°C) solution of **(C)** (7.02g, 25.6 mmol) in 75 ml of dry THF. The resulting yellow solution was stirred at -78°C for 30 min, and then
- 25 another precooled (-78°C) solution of 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzene-sulfonylazide (9.51 g, 30.72 mmol) in 75 ml of dry THF was added via syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 3 hours and then quenched with HOAc (7.3 ml, 128 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at -78°C to room temperature under Ar. 1N aqueous NH_4Cl (100 ml) was added to this yellow suspension, then extracted with

EtOAc (2 x 300 ml). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated by vacuum. The residue was suspended in 300ml of acetone, NaI (19.1 g, 128 mmol) and NaOAc (6.3 g, 76.8 mmol), and then stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. Inorganic salt was removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated and then

5 partitioned between EtOAc (2 x 300 ml) and water (75 ml). The combined organic layers were washed with 0.5 M NaHSO_3 , brine (2 x 50 ml), dried over Na_2SO_4 and evaporated by vacuum. The residue was purified by flash chromatography, eluted with hexanes:EtOAc (6:1) to afford (**D**) (7.7 g, 24.32 mmol, 95% yield) as a brown color oil. TLC: R_f = 0.8 (Hexanes:EtOAc (6:1)).

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 1.26-1.87 (m, 10H), 4.57-4.64 (m, 2H), 4.90-4.94 (m, 2H), 5.31-5.36 (d, J =14 Hz, 1H), 5.42-5.49 (d, J =20 Hz, 1H), 6.02-6.15 (m, 1H), 6.94-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.59 (m, 1H).

IR(CDCl_3) 2936, 2859, 2359, 2104, 1736, 1598, 1498, 1448 cm^{-1}

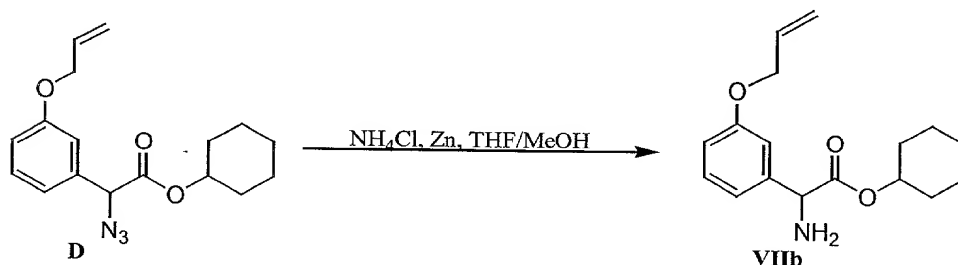
MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ ($M+H$) = 316 and ($M+H-N_2$) = 288, observed ($M+H-N_2$) =

15 288;

HPLC: 50% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 8.25 min.

(4) (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-2-amino-acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (**VIIb**)



20 The solution of (**D**) (4.34 g, 13.8 mmol) in 40ml of THF and 80ml of MeOH was treated with ammonium chloride (5.2 g, 96.6 mmol) and Zn powder (2.71g, 41.4 mmol) with vigorous stirring overnight at room temperature. The insoluble salt was filtered off and washed well with MeOH. The filtrate was evaporated under vacuum. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (200 ml) and water, brine (2 x 100 ml).

25 The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , then evaporated by vacuum. The residue of yellow oil was purified by flash silica gel chromatography, eluted with hexanes:EtOAc (1:1) to remove the front fraction, then eluted with CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc (1:1) to afford (**VIIb**) (2.12 g, 7.31 mmol, 53% yield) as a yellow oil.

TLC: R_f = 0.3 (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 1.24-1.83 (m, 10H), 2.31 (s, br, 2H, NH), 4.55-4.47 (d, $J=3\text{Hz}$, 2H), 4.66 (s, 1H), 4.79-4.85 (m, 1H), 5.29-5.30 (d, $J=10\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 5.395.47 (d, $J=20\text{ Hz}$, 1H), 6.02-6.14 (m, 1H), 6.86-6.98 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.30 (m, 1H).

IR(CDCl_3) 2936, 2858, 2359, 1728, 1599, 1487, 1449, 1260, 1070, 1012, 927, 782

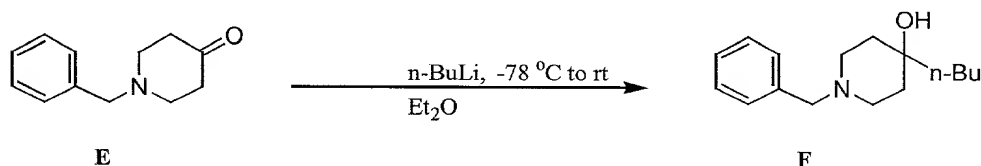
5 cm^{-1}

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 290, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 290;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 6.81 min.

10 **Synthesis of 1-Benzyl-4-butyl-piperidin-4-ol (F).**



The solution of 1-benzyl-4-piperidone (**E**) (0.5 ml, 2.7 mmol) in 2 ml of ethyl ether at -78°C under Ar was added to 2.5M butyl lithium in hexane (2.2 ml, 5.4 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at -78°C to room temperature.

15 The reaction mixture was partitioned between ether (200 ml) and water (20 ml). The aqueous layer was extracted again with ether (100 ml) and EtOAc (100 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , then concentrated by vacuum. The residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography and eluted with hexanes:EtOAc (1:1) to afford (**F**) (0.56 g, 2.25 mmol, 83% yield) as a brown color

20 oil.

TLC; R_f = 0.4 (EtOAc).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 0.92-0.96 (tri, 3H), 1.14-1.74 (m, 10H), 2.32-2.41 (m, 2H), 2.63-2.68 (m, 2H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 7.30-7.37 (m, 5H).

IR(CDCl_3) 3395, 2932, 2812, 2359, 1494, 1467, 1365, 1342, 1299, 1255, 1162, 1105,

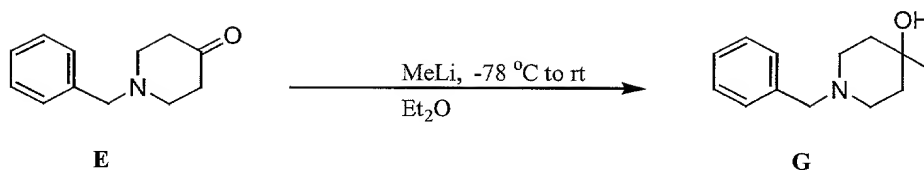
25 1029, 971, 905, 808 cm^{-1}

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 248, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 248;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

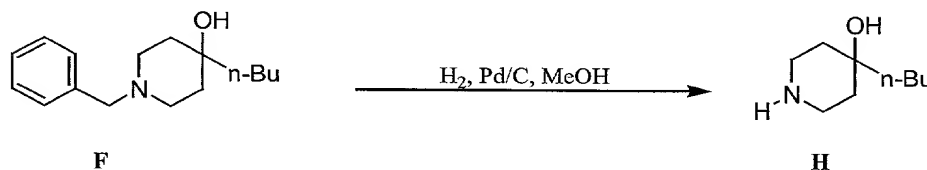
Retention time = 5.29 min.

30 **Synthesis of 1-Benzyl-4-Methyl-piperidin-4-ol (G).**

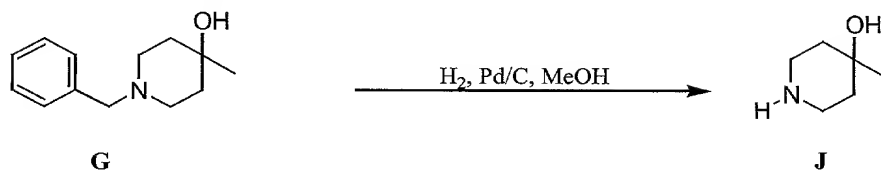


- A solution of 1-benzyl-4-piperidone (**E**) (0.5 ml, 2.7 mmol) in 2 ml of ethyl ether at -78°C under Ar was added to 1.0M methyl lithium in THF (5.4 ml, 5.4 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at -78°C to room temperature.
- 5 The reaction mixture was partitioned between ether (200 ml) and water (20 ml). The aqueous layer was extracted again with ether (100 ml) and EtOAc (100 ml). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, then concentrated by vacuum. The residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography and eluted with hexanes:EtOAc (1:1) to afford (**G**) (0.22 g, 1.08 mmol, 40% yield) as a yellow oil.
- 10 TLC; R_f = 0.5 (EtOAc).
¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 1.27 (s, 3H), 1.59-1.76 (m, 4H), 2.36-2.82 (m, 4H), 5.58 (s, br, 1H), 7.30-7.45 (m, 5H).
 IR(CDCl₃) 3340, 2917, 2359, 1712, 1593, 1453, 700 cm⁻¹
 MS Calcd for C₁₃H₁₉NO (M+H) = 206, observed (M+H) = 206;
- 15 HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.
 Retention time = 4.35 min.

Synthesis of 4-Butyl-piperidin-4-ol (**H**).



- 20 A reaction mixture of 1-benzyl-4-butyl-piperidin-4-ol (**F**) (83 mg, 0.34 mmol) and 10% Pd-C (10mg) in 10 ml of MeOH was vigorously shaken under H₂ (40 psi) for overnight. The mixture was filtered off through celite and washed well with MeOH. The filtrate was evaporated by vacuum to afford (**H**) as a crude product (46 mg, 0.29 mmol, 86% yield) as a clear oil.
- 25 ¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 0.89-0.98 (m, 3H), 1.29-1.75 (m, 10H), 2.29-2.39 (m, 2H), 2.60-2.76 (m, 2H).
 MS Calcd for C₉H₁₉NO (M+H) = 158, observed (M+H) = 158.

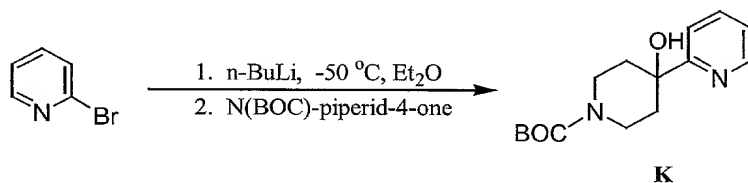
Synthesis of 4-Methyl-piperidin-4-ol (J).

A reaction mixture of 1-benzyl-4-butyl-piperidin-4-ol (**G**) (218 mg, 1.06 mmol) and 10% Pd-C (20mg) in 20 ml of MeOH was vigorously shaken overnight under H₂ (40 psi). The mixture was filtered off through celite and washed well with MeOH. The filtrate was evaporated by vacuum to afford (**J**) as a crude product (78 mg, 0.68 mmol, 64% yield) as a yellowish foam.

¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 1.26 (m, 3H), 1.57-1.69 (m, 4H), 2.27-3.02 (m, 4H).

MS Calcd for C₆H₁₃NO (M+H) = 116, observed (M+H) = 116.

10

Synthesis of 4'-Hydroxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2'H-[2,4']bipyridinyl-1'-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (K).

A solution of 2-bromopyridine (0.24 ml, 2.5 mmol) in 5 ml of ethyl ether was added dropwise to a well-stirred mixture of 2.5M n-BuLi in hexane (1.1 ml, 2.75 mmol) in 10 ml of ethyl ether at -50°C under Ar (argon gas) and the mixture was stirred at -50°C for 10 min. Another solution of tert-butyl-4-oxo-1-piperidine carboxylate (797 mg, 4.0 mmol) in 5 ml of ethyl ether was then added dropwise to the mixture. The resulting mixture was warmed up to -30°C and stirred at -30°C for 2 hours. After warming up to 0°C, the mixture was quenched with NH₄Cl (0.75 g) in 25 ml of water. After stirring for 1 hour, the ether layer was separated and washed with water (20 ml), 1N HCl (3 x 10 ml) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, then concentrated by vacuum to afford (**K**) (181mg, 0.65 mmol, 26% yield) as a brown color oil.

TLC; R_f = 0.6 (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1).

¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (s, 9H), 1.91-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.49 (m, 2H), 3.27-3.36 (m, 2H), 3.73-3.76 (m, 1H), 4.14 (s, br, 2H), 5.29 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.32 (d, J=10 Hz, 2H), 7.73-7.78 (m, 1H), 8.57 (s, 1H).

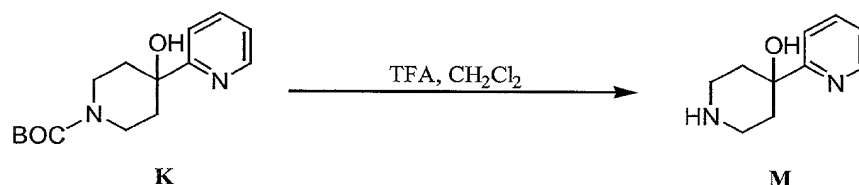
IR(CDCl₃) 3422, 2979, 1881, 1590, 1472, 1428, 1365, 1278, 1243, 1169, 1032, 863 cm⁻¹

MS Calcd for C₁₅H₂₂N₂O₃ (M+H) = 279, observed (M+H) = 279;

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

5 Retention time = 4.755 min.

Synthesis of 2',3',5',6'-tetrahydro-1'H-[2,4']bipyridinyl-4'-ol (M).



TFA (0.3ml, 3.8 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of (**K**) (175 mg, 0.63 mmol) in 5 ml of CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C. After stirring at 0°C for 3 hours, the solvent was removed by vacuum and the residue slurried with 5% Na₂CO₃ solution (10 ml). The water was removed in vacuum and the residue was treated with CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, then concentrated by vacuum to afford (**M**) (67 mg, 0.38 mmol, 60% yield) as a yellowish solid.

15 mp: 128-132°C.

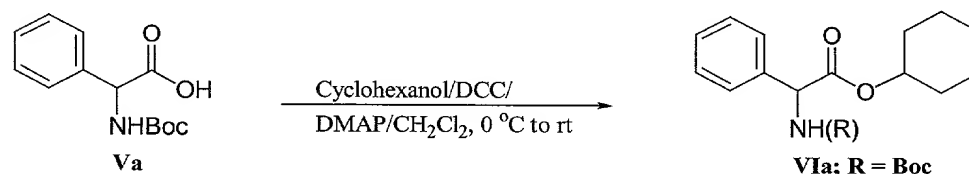
TLC; R_f = 0.1 (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1),

¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 1.64-1.69 (d, J=16 Hz, 2H), 2.01-2.11 (m, 4H), 3.07-3.32 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.46 (d, J=10 Hz, 1H), 7.74-7.90 (m, 1H), 8.55-8.57 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H). IR(CDCl₃) 3392, 2359, 1674, 1594, 1521, 1472, 1433, 1287, 1084, 992, 780 cm⁻¹

MS Calcd for C₁₀H₁₄N₂O (M+H) = 179, observed (M+H) = 179.

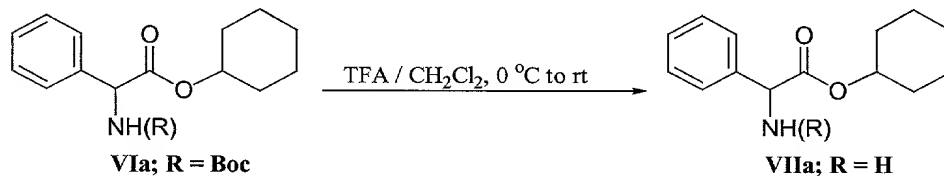
Other compounds of Formula I may be prepared in manners analogous to the general procedures described above or the detailed procedures described in the following examples.

25 **Example 1: *tert*-Butoxycarbonylamino-phenyl- acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (VIa).**



DCC (dicyclohexylcarbodiimide) (9.16g, 44.4 mmol) was slowly added to an ice-cold suspension of Boc-L- α -phenylglycine (**Va**) (14.14g, 40.35 mmol) and DMAP (N,N-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine) (0.5g, 4.04 mmol) and cyclohexanol (5.12 ml, 48.42 mmol) in 60 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C to room temperature and monitored by TLC. Upon completion, the reaction was filtered and the precipitate was washed with CH_2Cl_2 to remove most of the N, N'-dicyclohexylurea. The filtrate was then partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 and saturated NaHCO_3 and the layers separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 200 ml) and the combined organics were washed with H_2O (150 ml), brine (150 ml) and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting yellowish oil was column chromatographed on silica gel using hexane:EtOAc (2:1) as the elutant to yield **VIa** (13.37 g, 39.95 mmol, 99% yield) as a viscous yellow oil. TLC; R_f = 0.7 (EtOAc:Hexanes = 2:1). $^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.27-1.83 (m, 10H), 1.47 (s, 9H) 4.78-4.83 (m, 1H), 5.31-5.33 (d, 1H, J = 8 Hz), 5.61-5.63 (br, s, 1H, NH), 7.32-7.41 (m, 5H). MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4$ ($M+H$) = 334, observed ($M+H$) = 334 HPLC: 30% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20 min: Retention time = 14.61 min.

Example 2: Amino-phenyl- acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (VIIa).



TFA (30 ml, 385.1 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of **VIa** (13.27 g, 39.79 mmol) in 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2 at 0 °C. The resulting yellowish mixture was stirred overnight at 0 °C to room temperature. The reaction was then concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting yellow oil was partitioned between CH_2Cl_2 (300 ml) and saturated NaHCO_3 (150 ml) and the layers separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 150 ml) and the combined organics were washed with H_2O (150 ml), brine (150 ml) and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to yield **VIIa** (9.05 g, 38.99 mmol, 98% yield) as a yellow oil. TLC; R_f = 0.7 ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$ = 9:1).

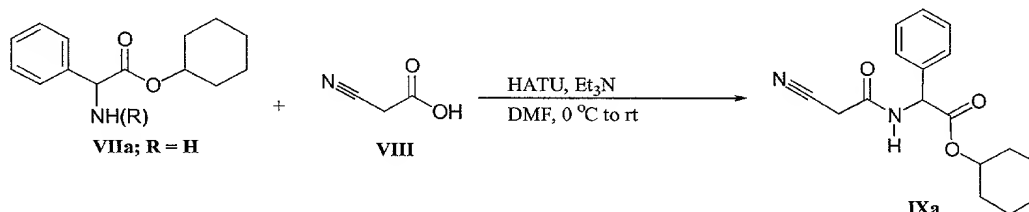
$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.25-2.03 (m, 10H), 4.62 (s, 1H), 4.81-4.85 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.43 (m, 5H).

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 334, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 334.

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

5 Retention time = 7.52 min.

Example 3: (2-Cyano-acetyl-amino)-phenyl- acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (IXa).



HATU (24 g, 63.1 mmol) was added to a solution of **VIIa** (9.01 g, 38.63 mmol), α -cyanoacetic acid (**VIII**) (3.58 g, 42.05 mmol) and triethylamine (12 ml, 84.1 mmol) in 60 ml of DMF at 0 °C. The yellow solution was stirred overnight at 0 °C to room temperature. The reaction mixture was then partitioned between EtOAc (300 ml) and H_2O (150 ml) and the layers separated. The organic phase was washed with saturated NaHCO_3 (150 ml), H_2O (150 ml), 0.5 N HCl (150 ml), brine 150 ml) and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting yellow oil was column chromatographed on silica gel using hexane:EtOAc (1:1) as the elutant to yield **IXa** (6.57 g, 21.88 mmol, 57% yield) as a white solid.

mp: 114-116 °C.

20 TLC; R_f = 0.8 (EtOAc:Hexanes = 1:1)

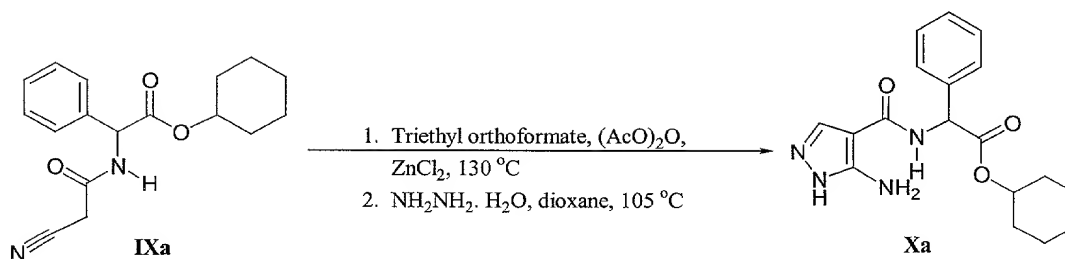
$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.28-1.85 (m, 10H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 4.87-5.00 (m, 1H), 5.54-5.56 (d, 1H, J = 7 Hz), 7.10-7.29 (br, s, 1H, NH), 7.29-7.39 (s, 5H)

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) = 323, observed ($\text{M}+\text{Na}$) = 323.

HPLC: 30% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

25 Retention time = 9.67 min.

Example 4: (5-Amino-1H-pyrazole-4-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl-acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (Xa)



A round bottom flask was charged with **IXa** (2.3 g, 7.67 mmol), triethyl orthoformate (9.0 ml, 53.7 mmol), acetic anhydride (4.5 ml, 46.02 mmol) and anhydrous ZnCl_2 (1.05 g, 7.67 mmol) and then heated to reflux at 130 °C for 4 h. The yellow reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum and azeotroped with toluene (3 x 15 ml). The result was titrated with CH_2Cl_2 (100 ml) filtered and washed with CH_2Cl_2 (150 ml). The filtrate was then concentrated under vacuum to yield a crude residue as yellow grease. The crude residue was treated with hydrazine hydrate (0.56 ml, 11.51 mmol) in 10 ml of 1,4-dioxane and then refluxed overnight at 105 °C. The reaction was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was partitioned between EtOAc (250 ml) and saturated NaHCO_3 , brine (2 x 100 ml), dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under vacuum to afford the crude product as a yellow grease. The crude product was column chromatographed using silica gel and eluted with CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH::9:1 to afford **Xa** (1.343 g, 3.92 mmol, 51 % yield) as a white solid.

mp: 92-94 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.4 (CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH = 9:1).

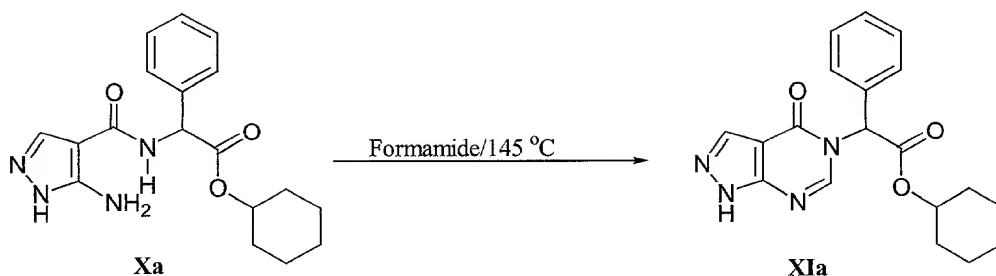
$^1\text{H-NMR}$; ($\text{CDCl}_3/\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$) δ 1.14-1.37 (m, 4H), 1.38-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.52-1.54 (m, 2H); 1.67-1.71 (m, 2H), 4.68-4.72 (m, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.30 (m, 5H), 7.79 (s, 1H).

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 343, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 343.

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 9.24 min.

Example 5: (4-Oxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*] pyrimidin-5-yl)-phenyl-acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (XIa).



Xa (2.51 g, 7.33 mmol) in 20 ml of formamide was heated overnight to 145 °C. The cooled reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (250 ml) and saturated NaHCO₃ (2 x 100 ml), brine (100 ml), dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under vacuum to afford a crude product as a yellow grease. The crude product was then column chromatographed using silica gel and eluted with CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc = 1:1 to afford **XIa** (1.36 g, 3.85 mmol, 53 %) as a yellowish solid. mp: 176-180 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.5 (CH₂Cl₂: EtOAc = 1:1).

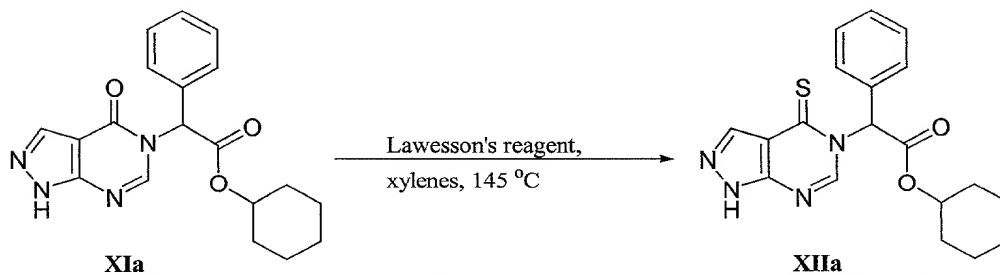
¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 1.24-1.91 (m, 10H), 4.98-5.03 (m, 1H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 7.29-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H).

MS Calcd for C₁₉H₂₀N₄O₃ (M+H) = 353, observed (M+H) = 353.

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 12.9 min.

Example 6: 2-Phenyl-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (XIIa).



A solution of **XIa** (0.326 g, 0.93 mmol) in 5 ml of xylene was purged with argon for 20 minutes, to which Lawesson's reagent (0.375 g, 0.93 mmol) was then added. The resulting mixture heated at 145 °C for 2 h under argon. The yellow reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was column chromatographed using silica gel and eluted with CH₂Cl₂: EtOAc = 1:1 to afford **XIIa**

(0.316 g, 0.86 mmol, 92 % yield) as an off white solid.

mp: 170-173 °C.

TLC: R_f = 0.8 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

^1H -NMR (CDCl_3) δ 1.30-1.93 (m, 10H), 5.03 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.49 (m, 5H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 10.55 (br, s, 1H, NH).

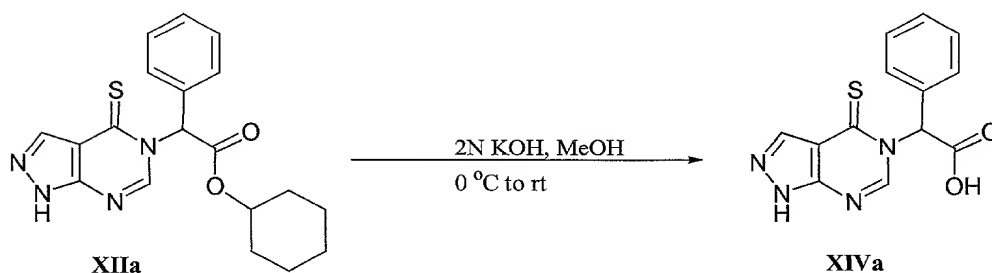
MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (M+H) = 368, observed (M+H) = 369.

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 14.6 min.

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Example 7: 2-Phenyl-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)acetic acid (XIVa).



2N KOH aqueous solution (1.3 ml, 2.53 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-phenyl-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (**XIIa**) (0.467 g, 1.27 mmol) in 10 ml of methanol at 0 °C. The resulting yellow solution was stirred overnight at 0 °C to room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated by vacuum to remove most of methanol, and water was added. The pH was adjusted to 4.0 with aqueous 10% citric acid solution. The product was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 75ml). The combined organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , then concentrated by vacuum to afford (**XIVa**) (0.354 g, 1.19 mmol, 97 % yield) as an off-white solid.

mp: 95-98 °C.

TLC: R_f = 0.1 (CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH = 9:1).

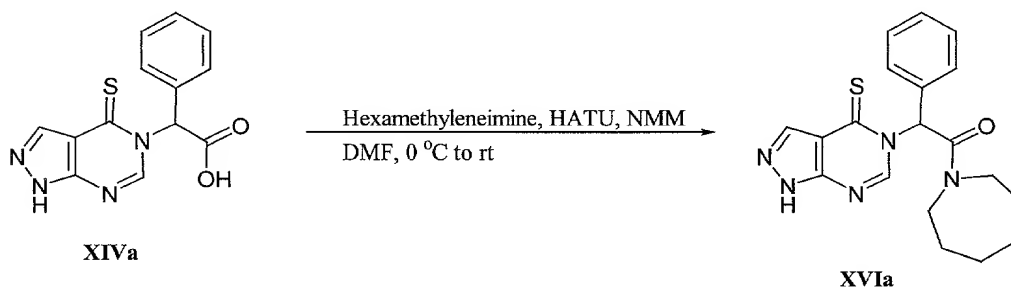
^1H -NMR; (CD_3OD) δ 3.23 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 5H), 8.08 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H, NH).

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (M+H) = 287, observed (M+H) = 287.

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 3.9 min.

Example 8 (Method A): 1-Azepan-1-yl-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihdropyrazolo[3, 4-*d*]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIa).



5

HATU [0-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetra-*triethyl*-uronium hexafluorophosphate] (0.125g, 0.33 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-phenyl(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-5-yl) acetic acid (**XIVa**) (0.064 g, 0.22 mmol) and hexamethyleneimine (0.023 g, 0.23 mmol) with 4-methylmorpholine (50 μ l, 0.44 mmol) in 3 ml of DMF at 0°C. The resulting mixture of yellow solution was stirred overnight at 0 °C to room temperature. The yellow reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (100 ml) and brine, saturated NaHCO₃, brine (3 x 50 ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was chromatographed using silica gel and eluted with

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15 CH₂Cl₂: EtOAc (1:1) to afford **XVIa** (0.043 g, 0.12 mmol, 53 % yield) as a yellowish solid.

TLC; R_f = 0.7 (CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc = 1:1).

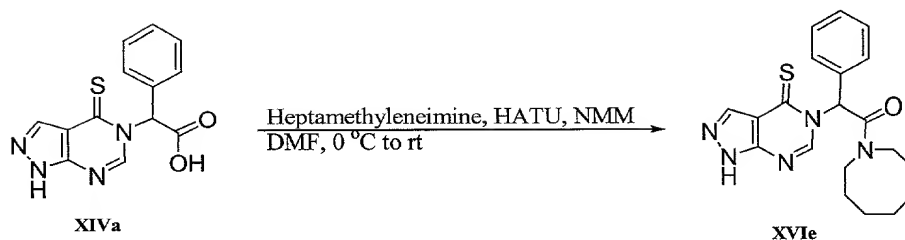
¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 1.60-2.08 (m, 8H), 3.37-3.84 (m, 4H), 7.44-7.49 (m, 5H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 10.65 (s, br, 1H, NH).

20 MS Calcd for C₁₉H₂₁N₅OS (M+H) = 368, observed (M+H) = 368.

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 11.66 min.

Example 9: 1-Azocan-1-yl-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihdropyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIe).



Compound XVIe was prepared in the manner described in Example 8 to afford (0.018g, 0.05 mmol, 28 % yield) as a yellowish solid. The crude product was isolated by chromatography.

5 mp: 92-95 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.7 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.29-1.31 (m, 1H), 1.50-1.72 (m, 7H), 1.94-2.08 (m, 2H), 3.25-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.61-3.67 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.92 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.49 (m, 5H), 8.10 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H).

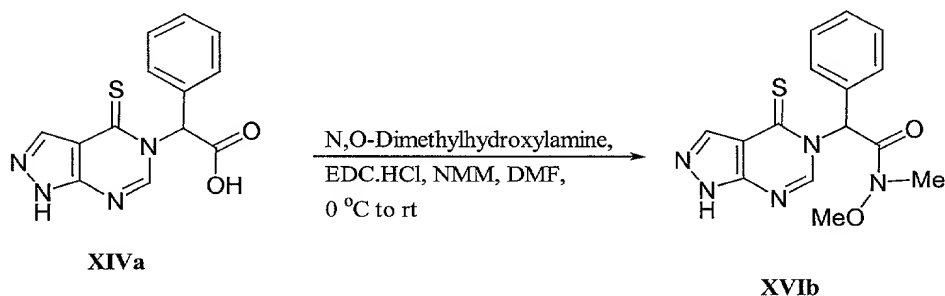
10 MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{OS}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 382, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 382.

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 11.43 min.

Example 10 (Method B): N-Methoxy-N-methyl-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIb).

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1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide HCl (0.044g, 0.23mol) was added to a solution of 2-phenyl-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) acetic acid (XIVa) (0.061 g, 0.21 mmol) and N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine HCl (0.023 g, 0.23 mmol) with 4-methylmorpholine (60 μl , 0.53mol) in 2 ml of DMF at 0 °C.

20

The resulting mixture of yellow suspension was stirred overnight at 0°C to room temperature. The yellow reaction mixture was filtered off and washed well with EtOAc. The filtrate was extracted with brine, saturated NaHCO_3 , brine (3 x 50 ml). The organic layer dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered through a pad of silica gel

and eluted with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum to afford **(XVIb)** (0.058 g, 0.18 mmol, 84 % yield) as an off-white solid.

mp: 82-86 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.5 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

5 $^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 5.33-5.69 (s, br, 1H, NH), 7.387.40 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.49 (m, 3H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 8.49 (s, 1H).

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (M+H) = 330, observed (M+H) = 330.

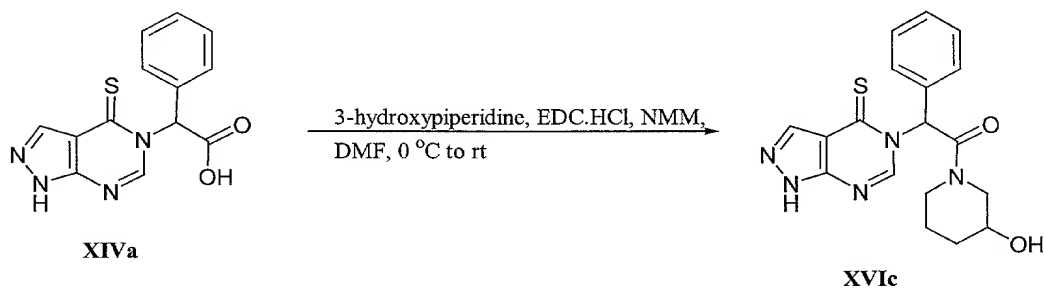
HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 11.63 min.

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Example 11: 1-(3-Hydroxy-piperidin-1-yl)-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIc).



20 Compound **XVIc** was prepared in the manner described in Example 10 to afford (0.043 g, 0.103 mmol, 61 % yield) as a yellowish solid.

mp: 142-146 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.4 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

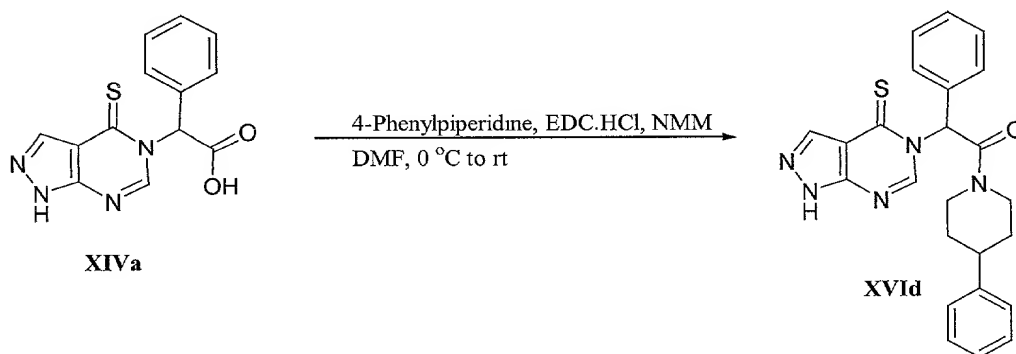
25 $^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.63-2.09 (m, 6H), 3.01-3.80 (m, 3H), 7.42-7.49 (m, 5H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.45 (s, 1H).

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ (M+H) = 370, observed (M+H) = 370.

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 9.9 min.

Example 12: 2-Phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIId).



Compound XVIId was prepared in the manner described in Example 10 to afford (0.046 g, 0.11 mmol, 37 % yield) as a yellowish solid.

mp: 102-105 °C.

TLC; $R_f = 0.8$ (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

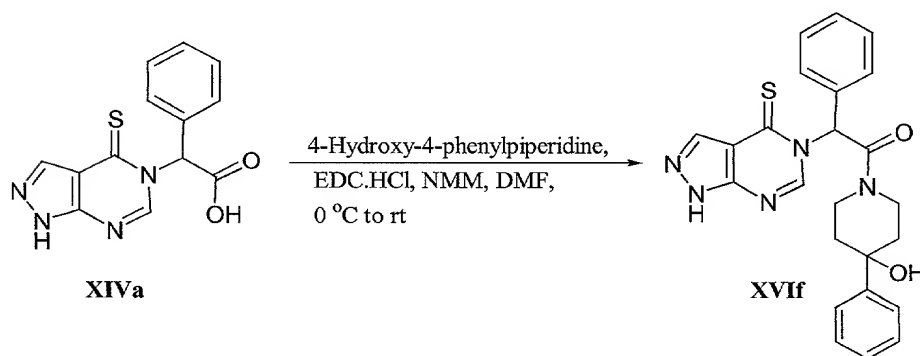
$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.94 (m, 2H), 1.99-2.14 (d, $J=14$ Hz, 1H), 2.84-3.00 (m, 2H), 4.02-4.07 (d, $J=7$ Hz, 1H), 4.87-4.81 (d, $J=13$ Hz, 1H), 7.13-7.15 (d, $J=7$ Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.52 (m, 10H), 8.07-8.13 (d, $J=19$ Hz, 1H), 8.48-8.55 (d, $J=22$ Hz, 1H).

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{OS}$ ($M+H$) = 430, observed ($M+H$) = 430.

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 15.52 min.

Example 13: 1-(4-Hydroxy-4-phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIIf).



Compound XVIIf was prepared in the manner described in Example 10 to afford (0.044 g, 0.1 mmol, 49 % yield) as a white solid.

mp: 142-146°C.

TLC; R_f = 0.4 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.22-1.32 (m, 1H), 1.49-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.94 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.58 (m, 1H), 3.33-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.86 (m, 1H), 4.65-4.72 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.53 (m, 10H), 8.04-8.14 (d, $J=30$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.50 (d, $J=6$ Hz, 1H).

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 446, observed MS = 446.

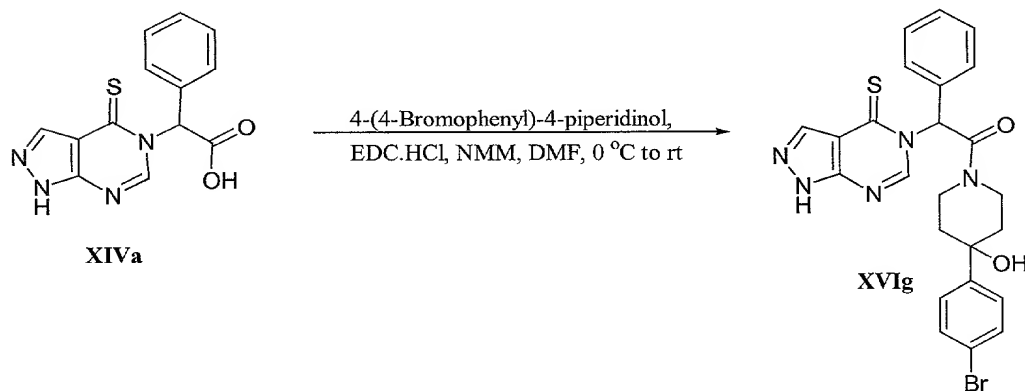
HPLC: 30% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 4.95 min.

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Example 14: 1-[4-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-4-hydroxy-piperidin-1-yl]-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIg).



20

Compound XVIg was prepared in the manner described by Example 10 to afford (0.034 g, 0.07 mmol, 33 % yield) as an off-white solid .

mp: 155-160 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.5 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 0.89-1.01 (m, 1H), 1.22-1.46 (m, 1H), 1.56-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.96-2.14 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.55 (m, 1H), 3.03-3.54 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.86 (m,

25

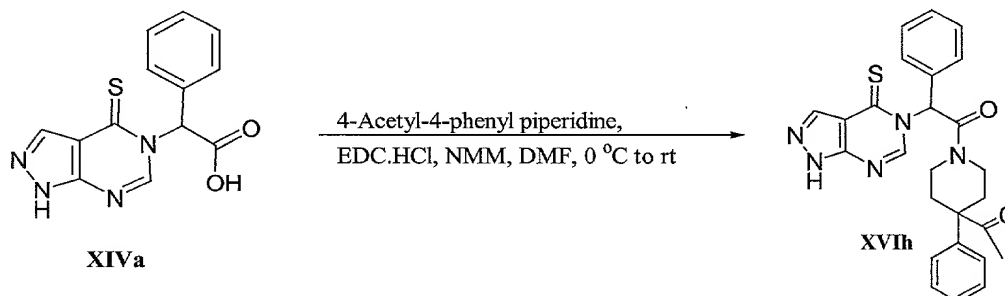
1H), 4.64-4.72 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.64 (m, 9H), 8.03-8.13 (d, J=28 Hz, 1H), 8.39-8.48 (d, J=26 Hz, 1H).

MS Calcd for $C_{24}H_{22}BrN_5O_2S$ ($M^+ ^{81}Br$) = 526 & ($M^+ ^{79}Br$) = 524, observed MS = 526 & 524.

- 5 HPLC: 30% CH_3CN/H_2O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH_3CN/H_2O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 6.24 min.

Example 15: 1-(4-Acetyl-4-phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIIh).



- 10 Compound (XVIIh) was prepared in the manner described in Example 10 to afford (0.084g, 0.18 mmol, 71% yield) as a yellowish solid.

mp: 125-128 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.4 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

- 1H -NMR; ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.22-1.32 (m, 1H), 1.49-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.94 (m, 1H), 2.02-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.58 (m, 1H), 3.33-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.86 (m, 1H), 4.64-4.72 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.53 (m, 10H), 8.04-8.14 (d, J=30 Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H) 8.48-8.50 (d, J=6 Hz, 1H).

IR ($CDCl_3$) 3202, 2924, 1641, 1595, 1499, 1449, 1382, 1212, 1149, 1019, 911, 868, 731, $699cm^{-1}$

- 20 MS Calcd for $C_{24}H_{23}N_5O_2S$ (M+H) = 446, observed MS= 446;

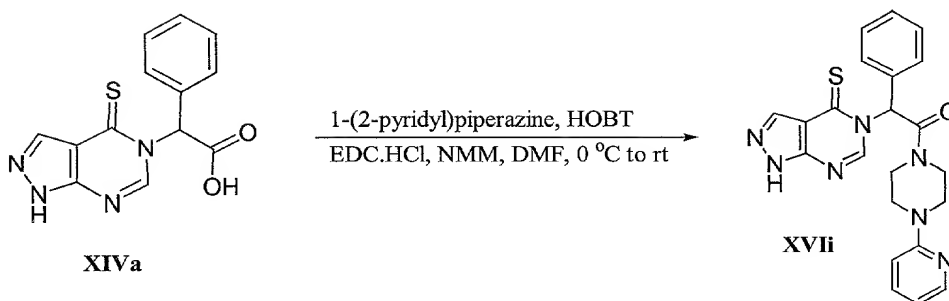
EA Calcd for $C_{24}H_{23}N_5O_2S \cdot 0.2CH_2Cl_2 \cdot 0.15hexanes$: C 64.90, H 5.53, N 13.97,

Found: C 65.06, H 5.73, N 13.80

HPLC: 5% CH_3CN/H_2O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH_3CN/H_2O (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 8.449 min.

- 25 **Example 16 (Method C): 2-Phenyl-1-(4-pyridin-2-yl-piperazin-1-yl)-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIIi).**



1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethycabodiimide HCl (1.5 eq. mmol) and following 1-hydrobenzotriazole hydrate (HOBT) (0.5 eq. mmol) was added to a solution of 2-phenyl-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) acetic acid (XIVa) (1.0 eq. mmol) and a corresponding amine such as 1-(2-pyridyl)piperazine (1.5 eq. mmol) with 4-methylmorpholine (3.0 eq. mmol) in DMF at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at 0°C to room temperature. The yellow reaction mixture was filtered off and washed well with EtOAc. The filtrate was extracted with brine, saturated NaHCO₃, brine. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then was concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was chromatographed using silica gel and eluted with CH₂Cl₂: EtOAc/ 1:1 to afford (XVIIi) (0.029 g, 0.07 mmol, 22% yield) as a white solid.

mp: 242-246 °C; TLC; R_f = 0.5 (CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc = 1:1).

¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 3.41-3.49 (m, 2H), 3.52-3.73 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.99 (m, 4H), 6.67-6.73 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.56 (m, 5H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.20-8.23 (d, J=6Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H).

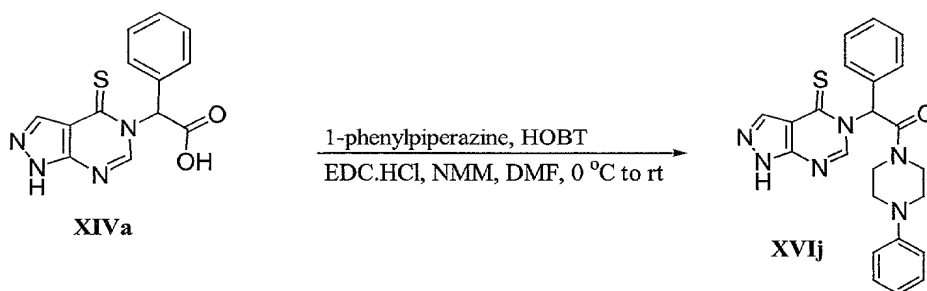
IR(CDCl₃) 3300, 2995, 1657, 1594, 1479, 1434, 1383, 1232, 1150, 1031, 982, 912, 867cm⁻¹

HRMS Calcd for C₂₂H₂₂N₇OS M= 431.1607, observed (M+H) = 432.1613;

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 5.03 min.

Example 17: 2-Phenyl-1-(4-phenyl-2-yl-piperazin-1-yl)-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIj).



Compound (XVIj) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to afford (0.068 g, 0.16 mmol, 53% yield) as a white solid.

mp: 241-245 °C.

5 TLC; $R_f = 0.8$ ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{EtOAc} = 1:1$).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 3.00-3.06 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.35 (m, 2H), 3.53-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.83-4.08 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.96 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.59 (m, 10H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 10.85 (s, br, 1H, NH).

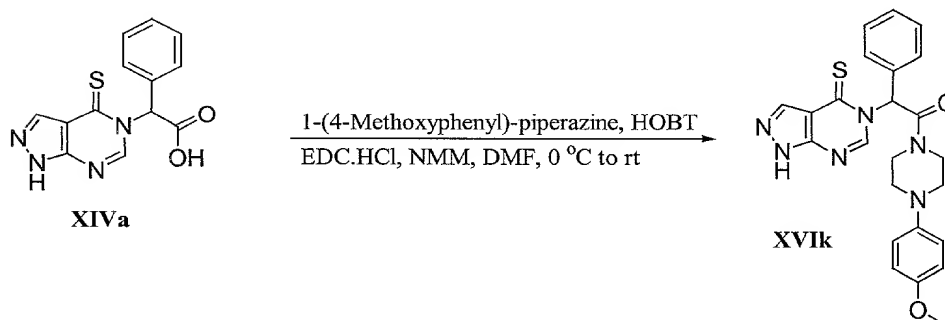
IR(CDCl_3) 3178, 2360, 1657, 1595, 1495, 1449, 1383, 1229, 1150, 1029, 913, 867 cm^{-1}

HRMS Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6\text{OS}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 431.1654, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 432.1672;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 7.94 min.

Example 18: 1-[4-(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIk).



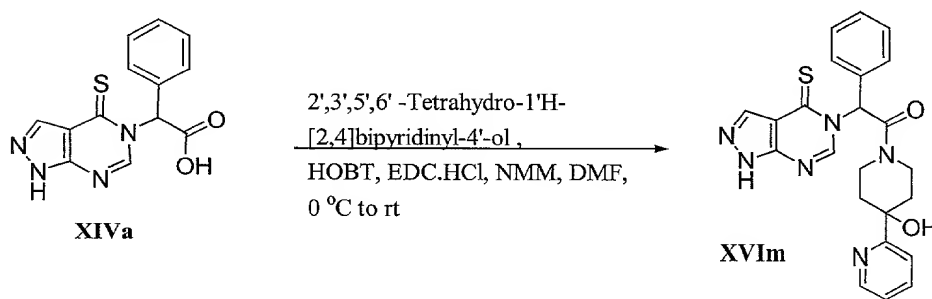
Compound (XVIk) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to afford (0.071 g, 0.15 mmol, 55% yield) as a yellowish solid.

mp: 114-118 °C; TLC; $R_f = 0.8$ ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{EtOAc} = 1:1$).

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 2.88-2.94 (m, 1H), 3.12-3.22 (m, 2H), 3.48-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.82-3.99 (m, 1H), 4.00-4.16 (m, 1H), 6.85-6.94 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.64 (m, 9H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 10.07 (s, br, 1H, NH).

IR(CDCl₃) 3192, 1650, 1594, 1512, 1444, 1383, 1280, 1228, 1149, 1031, 913 cm⁻¹
 HRMS Calcd for C₂₄H₂₄N₆O₂S (M+H)= 461.1760, observed (M+H) = 461.1765;
 HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.
 Retention time = 6.365 min.

5 **Example 19: 1-(4-Hydroxy-3',4',5',6'-tetrahydro-2H-[2,4']bipyridinyl-1'-yl)-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIm).**



Compound (XVIm) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to
 10 afford (0.066 g, 0.15 mmol, 43% yield) as an off-white solid.

mp: 138-142 °C; TLC; R_f = 0.5 (CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc = 1:1).

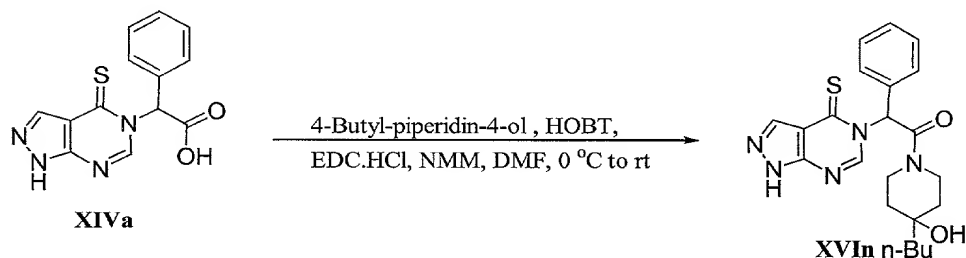
¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 1.62-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.08 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.91-
 2.99 (d, J=22 Hz, 1H), 3.37-3.37 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.62 (m, 1H) 3.87-3.91 (d, J=9 Hz,
 1H), 4.74-4.79 (d, J= 12 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (s, br, 1H, OH), 6.93-7.64 (m, 8H), 7.72-7.84
 15 (m, 1H), 8.05-8.14 (d, J=27 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (s, 1H), 8.56 (s, 1H), 10.77 (s, br, 1H, NH).
 IR(CDCl₃) 3191, 2922, 2359, 1650, 1594, 1567, 1498, 1383, 1292, 1215, 1149, 1027,
 974, 902, 868 cm⁻¹

HRMS Calcd for C₂₃H₂₂N₆O₂S (M+H)= 447.1603, observed (M+H) = 447.1616;

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

20 Retention time = 4.872 min.

Example 20: 1-(4-Butyl-4-hydroxy-piperidin-1-yl)-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIn).



Compound (**XVIIn**) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to afford (0.017 g, 0.04 mmol, 22% yield) as a white solid.

mp: 98-102 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.45 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

5 $^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 0.91-0.97 (m, 2H), 1.01-1.63 (m, 7H), 1.96-2.08 (m, 1H), 3.05-3.39 (m, 2H), 3.60-3.74 (m, 2H), 4.11-4.53 (m, 1H), 5.77 (s, br, 1H), 7.38-7.49 (m, 5H), 8.03-8.07 (d, $J=13\text{Hz}$, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.51 (d, $J=34\text{Hz}$, 1H), 10.97 (s, br, 1H, NH).

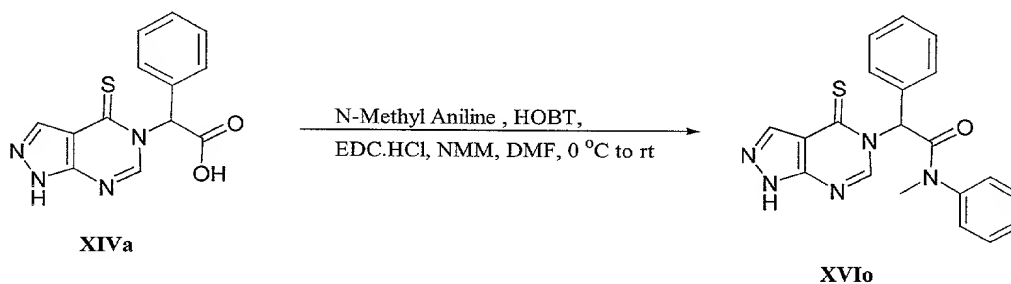
10 IR(CDCl_3) 3194, 2930, 2359, 1643, 1595, 1566, 1499, 1451, 1382, 1291, 1216, 1150, 1051, 972, 911, 868, 733 cm^{-1}

HRMS Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 426.1964, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 426.1975;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 7.255 min.

15 **Example 21: N-Methyl-2-N-diphenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-acetamide (XVIo).**



Compound (**XVIo**) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to afford (0.011 g, 0.03 mmol, 15% yield) as an off-white solid.

mp: 218-222 °C.

20 TLC; R_f = 0.3(CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 3.40 (s, 3H), 7.13-7.43 (m, 10H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 8.16(s, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H).

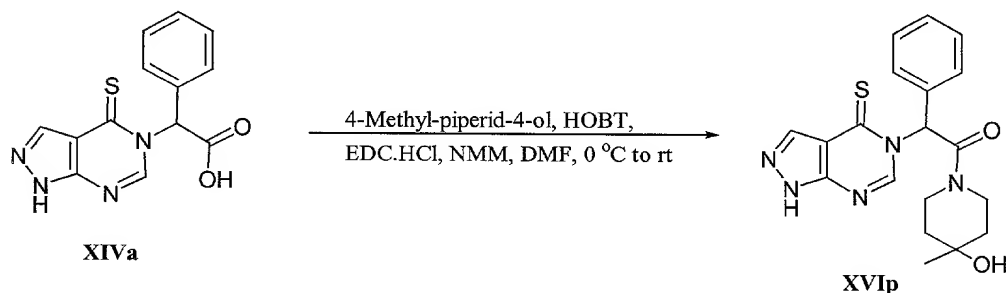
IR (CDCl_3) 3195, 2926, 2359, 1665, 1594, 1562, 1496, 1384, 1291, 1212, 1147, 1046 cm^{-1}

25 HRMS Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_5\text{OS}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 376.1232, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 376.1240;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 7.813 min.

Example 22: 1-(4-Methyl-4-hydroxy-piperidin-1-yl)-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIp).



Compound (XVIp) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to afford (0.044 g, 0.11 mmol, 28% yield) as a white solid.

mp: 140-144 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.3 (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: (CDCl_3) δ 1.39 (s, 3H), 3.23-3.72 (m, 6H), 4.27-4.46 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.50 (m, 5H), 8.04-8.07 (d, J =10Hz, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.48-8.52 (d, J =11Hz, 1H).

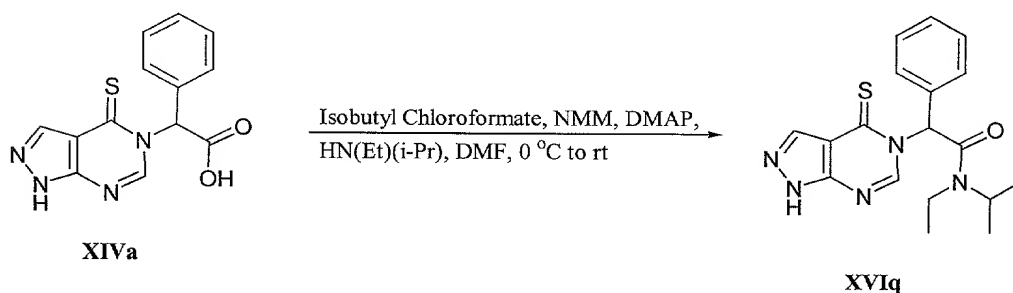
IR(CDCl_3) 3290, 2963, 2360, 1643, 1595, 1565, 1498, 1450, 1381, 1237, 1216, 1150, 970, 910, 867 cm^{-1}

HRMS Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 384.1494, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 384.1500;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 5.82 min.

Example 23 (Method D): N-Ethyl-N-isopropyl-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-acetamide (XVIq).



Isobutyl chloroformate (1.1 eq. mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-phenyl-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) acetic acid (XIVa)(1.0 eq. mmol) with 4-methylmorpholine (1.0 eq. mmol) in DMF at 0°C. The mixture was stirred for 30min at 0°C and then added to a solution of a corresponding amine such as N-ethylisopropylamine (1.1 eq. mmol) with DMAP (0.1 eq. mmol) in DMF at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at 0°C to room temperature. The reaction

mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and brine, saturated NaHCO₃, brine, pH 6 buffer, brine. The organic layer dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and then was concentrated under vacuum. The crude product was chromatographed using silica gel and eluted with CH₂Cl₂: EtOAc (1:1) to afford (XVIq) (0.034 g, 0.1 mmol, 32%

5 yield) as a clear grease.

TLC; R_f = 0.9 (CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc = 1:1).

¹H-NMR; (CDCl₃) δ 0.96-0.98 (d, J=8 Hz, 6H), 1.29(s, 1H), 2.00-2.09 (m, 2H), 4.05-4.20(m, 3H), 7.30-7.64 (m, 5H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.38 (s, 1H), 10.81 (s, br, 1H, NH).

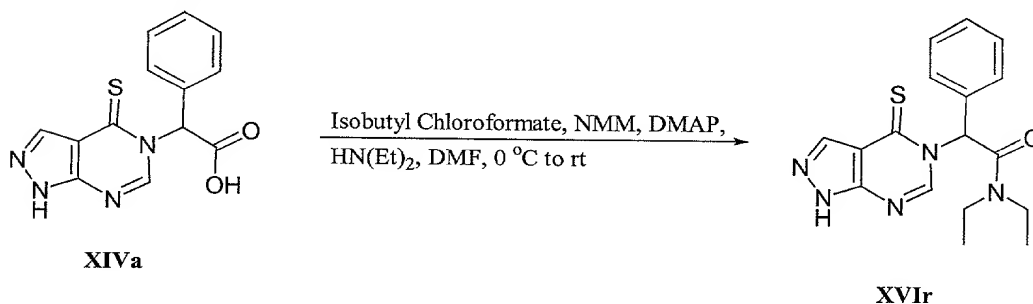
10 IR(CDCl₃) 3095, 2963, 2359, 1742, 1596, 1558, 1498, 1455, 1380, 1287, 1208, 1177, 1150, 1005, 912, 865, 745 cm⁻¹

MS Calcd for C₁₈H₂₁N₅OS (M+H)= 356, observed (M+H) = 356;

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 8.87 min.

Example 24: N,N-Diethyl-2-phenyl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-acetamide (XVIr).



Compound (XVIr) was prepared in the manner described in Example 23 to afford (0.016 g, 0.05 mmol, 16% yield) as a yellowish solid.
mp:143-146°C.

TLC; $R_f = 0.7$ ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{EtOAc} = 1:1$).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.23-1.29 (m, 6H), 3.37-3.44 (m, 3H), 3.64-3.71 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.49 (m, 5H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 10.85 (s, br, 1H, NH).

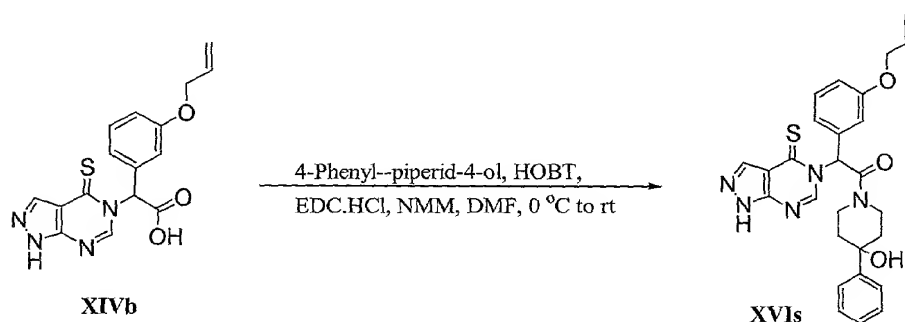
IR (CDCl_3) 3187, 2977, 2359, 1743, 1650, 1594, 1562, 1499, 1482, 1382, 1213, 1149, 1048, 867, 748 cm^{-1}

HRMS Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_5\text{OS}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 342.1389, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 342.1401;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1% TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1% TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 7.66 min.

Example 25: 2-(3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-1-(4-hydroxy-4-phenyl-piperidin-1-yl)-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIIs).



Compound (XVIIs) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to afford (0.052 g, 0.1 mmol, 32% yield) as a white solid.

mp: 116-120 $^\circ\text{C}$.

TLC; $R_f = 0.7$ ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{EtOAc} = 1:1$).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 1.22-1.29 (m, 7H), 1.83-1.92 (m, 1H), 2.08-2.14 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.54 (m, 1H), 3.29-3.36 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.84 (m, 1H), 4.56 (s, 1H), 4.58-4.68 (m, 1H), 5.30-5.48 (m, 2H), 6.00-6.11 (m, 1H), 6.94-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.63 (m, 9H), 8.03-8.18 (d, $J=9$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 10.78 (s, br, 1H, NH).

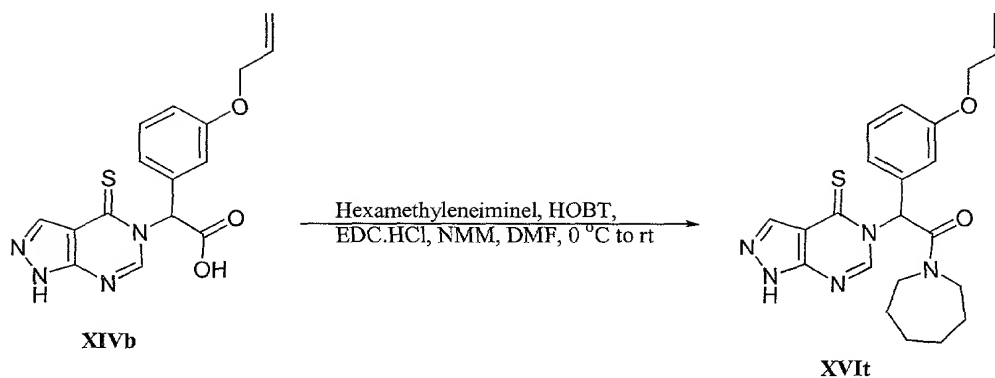
IR (CDCl_3) 3197, 2359, 1646, 1594, 1558, 1506, 1456, 1374, 1267, 1212, 1144, 1018, 908 cm^{-1}

HRMS Calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_5\text{O}_3\text{S}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 512.1913, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 502.1909;

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1% TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1% TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 5.982 min.

Example 26: 2-(3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-1-azepan-1-yl-2-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-ethanone (XVIIt).



Compound (**XVIIt**) was prepared in the manner described in Example 16 to afford (0.078 g, 0.18 mmol, 47% yield) as a yellowish solid.

mp: 75-80 °C.

5 TLC; $R_f = 0.75$ (CH_2Cl_2 :EtOAc = 1:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 1.50-1.82 (m, 2H), 2.02-2.08 (m, 2H), 3.33-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.51-3.91 (m, 2H), 4.55-4.56 (m, 2H), 5.31-5.47 (d,d, $J=6, 7$ Hz, 2H), 5.99-6.12 (m, 1H), 6.96-7.02 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.42 (m, 5H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 10.87 (s, br, 1H, NH).

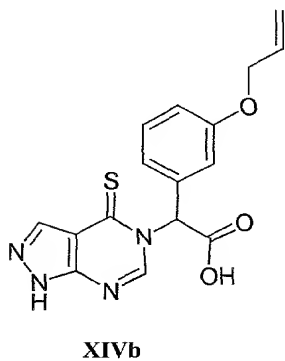
10 IR (CDCl_3) 3648, 3566, 3184, 2928, 2359, 1652, 1594, 1558, 1489, 1456, 1436, 1374, 1289, 1209, 1146, 1022 cm^{-1}

HRMS Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2\text{S}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 424.1807, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 424.1806;

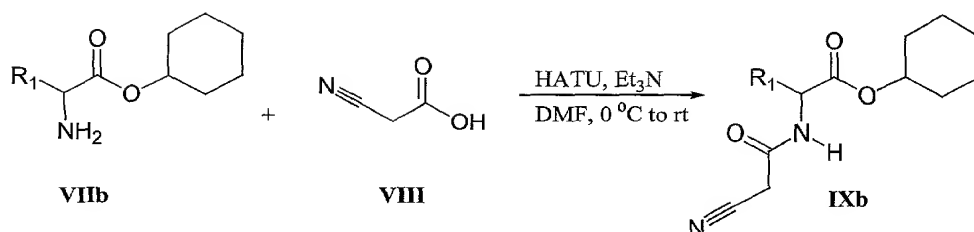
HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 7.376 min.

15 **Synthesis of XIVb**



Example 27: (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-(2-cyano-ethanolyamino) -acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (IXb) (R_1 is 3-allyloxy-phenyl).



HATU (5.34 g, 14.05 mmol) was added to a solution of (**VIIIb**) (3.39 g, 11.71 mmol) and cyanoacetic acid (**VIII**) (1.0 g, 11.71 mmol) with Et₃N (3.3 ml, 23.42 mmol) in 40 ml of DMF at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight at 0°C to room temperature. The reaction mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (300 ml) and saturated NaHCO₃, brine, 0.5N HCl, brine (4 x 100 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, then evaporated by vacuum. The residue of yellow oil was purified by flash silica gel chromatography, eluted with hexanes:EtOAc (1:1) to afford (**IXb**) (2.48 g, 6.96 mmol, 59% yield) as white solid.

mp: 95-98 °C.

TLC: R_f = 0.7 (Hexanes:EtOAc = 1:1).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.26-1.85(m, 10H), 3.45 (s, 2H), 4.55-4.57(m, 2H), 4.86-4.87 (m, 2H), 5.31-5.52 (m, 2H), 6.02-6.13 (m, 1H), 6.90-6.98 (m, 3H), 7.07-7.28 (m, 1H).

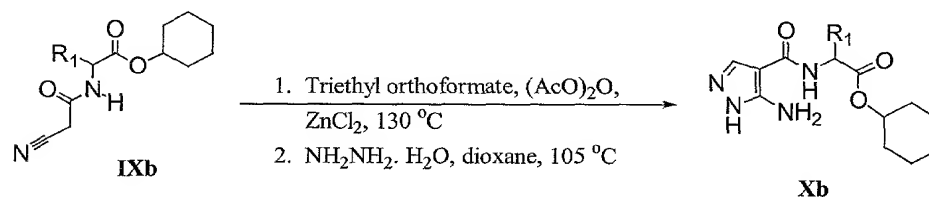
IR (CDCl₃) 3301, 2934, 2857, 1737, 1659, 1599, 1547, 1492, 1445, 1391, 1360, 1275, 1205, 1011, 921 cm⁻¹

MS Calcd for C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₄ (M+H)=356, observed (M+H)=356

HPLC: 30% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 7.269 min.

Example 28: (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-{[1-(5-amino-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-methanoyl]-amino} -acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (Xb**)(R₁ is 3-allyloxy-phenyl).**



The reaction mixture of (**IXb**) (2.47 g, 6.94 mmol), triethylorthoformate (8.1 ml, 48.58 mmol), acetic anhydride (4.0 ml, 41.64 mmol) and anhydrous ZnCl₂ (1.0 g, 6.94 mmol) was heated to reflux at 130 °C for overnight under Ar. The mixture was evaporated by vacuum, then azeotroped with toluene (3 x 50 ml). The residue was treated with CH₂Cl₂. The solid of ZnCl₂ salt was filtered off and washed well with

CH₂Cl₂. The filtrate was evaporated by vacuum to give a crude product. The reaction mixture of crude product from above with hydrazine monohydrate (0.5 ml, 10.41 mmol) in 30 ml of 1,4-dioxane was heated up to reflux at 105 °C for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated by vacuum to remove most of the solvent. The residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography, eluted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (9:1) to afford (**Xb**) (1.91g, 4.79 mmol, 69% yield) as a brown color grease.

TLC: R_f = 0.4 (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 9:1).

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.29-1.86(m, 10H), 3.28 (s, br, 2H, NH), 4.53-4.56(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 4.83-4.89 (m, 1H), 5.28-5.46 (d,d, J=17, 13 Hz, 2H), 6.02-6.13 (m, 1H), 6.86-6.91 (m, 1H), 7.00-7.04 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H).

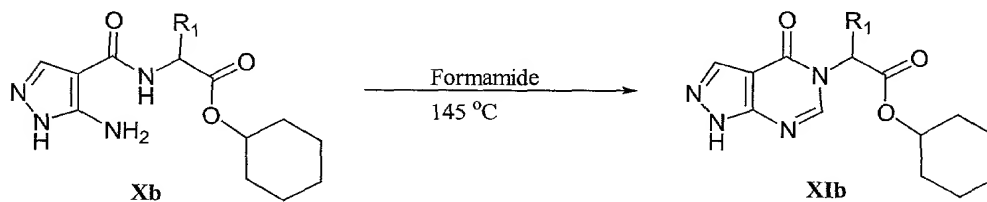
IR(CDCl₃) 3330, 2936, 2859, 1726, 1635, 1561, 1522, 1489, 1449, 1364, 1264, 1174, 1121, 1011, 930, 778, 695 cm⁻¹

MS Calcd for C₂₁H₂₆N₄O₄ (M+H)=399, observed (M+H)=399

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 7.605min.

Example 29: (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-(4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) -acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (XIb**) (R₁ is 3-allyloxy-phenyl).**



The reaction mixture of (**Xb**) (1.83 g, 4.59 mmol) in 30 ml of formamide was heated up to 145 °C overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc (200 ml) and saturated NaHCO₃ (3 x 75 ml), brine (75 ml). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, then evaporated by vacuum. The residue of yellow oil was purified by flash silica gel chromatography, eluted with CH₂Cl₂:EtOAc (1:1) to afford (**XIb**) (0.7g, 1.31 mmol, 28% yield) as an off-white foam.

TLC: $R_f = 0.5$ ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{EtOAc} = 1:1$).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 1.29-1.91(m, 10H), 4.55-4.57(d, $J=7\text{Hz}$, 2H), 4.96-5.02 (m, 1H), 5.31-5.47 (d,d, $J=11, 19\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 6.02-6.13 (m, 1H), 6.78 (s, 1H), 6.89-7.02 (m, 3H), 7.30-7.41 (m, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 8.22 (s, 1H), 11.01 (s, br, 1H, NH).

5 IR(CDCl_3) 3225, 2934, 1734, 1700, 1653, 1558, 1489, 1363, 1196, 1120, 1012, 827, 703cm^{-1}

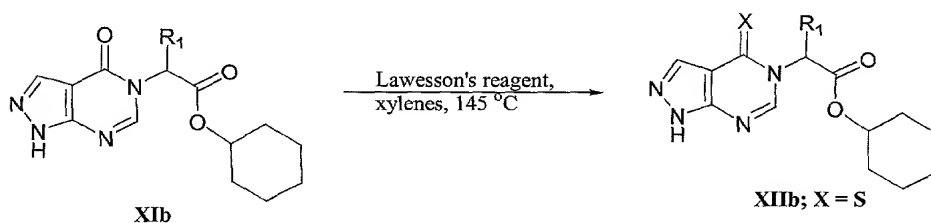
MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_5\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$)=409, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$)=409

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 8.831 min.

10

Example 30: (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)-acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (XIIb) (R_1 is 3-allyloxy-phenyl).



15

A solution of (**XIb**) (0.68 g, 1.65 mmol) in 20 ml of xylene was purged with argon for 20 minutes, to which Lawesson's reagent (0.67 g, 1.65 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture heated at 145°C for 2 h under argon. The reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuum to remove some of xylene. The residue was chromatographed using silica gel and eluted with hexanes to remove the front fraction (the remaining xylene) and then eluted with hexanes: EtOAc/2:1 to collect the desired fraction to afford (**XIIb**) (0.5 g, 1.17 mmol, 71 % yield) as an off-white foam.

20

TLC: $R_f = 0.2$ (Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3) δ 1.27-1.91 (m, 10H), 4.56-4.57 (d, $J=3\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 5.00-5.05 (m, 1H), 5.31-5.47 (d,d, $J=18, 20\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 5.99-6.10 (m, 1H), 6.94-7.03 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.70-8.06 (d, $J=7\text{ Hz}$, 1H,), 8.38 (s, 1H).

25

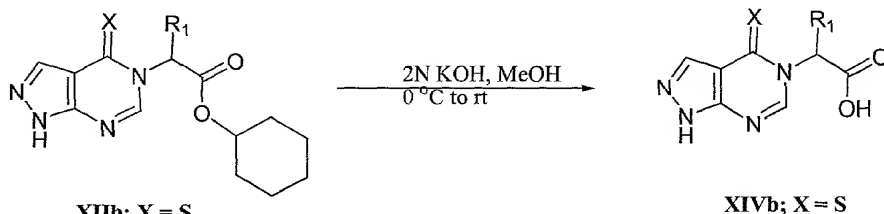
IR(CDCl_3) 3425, 2934, 1734, 1596, 1558, 1498, 1456, 1362, 1261, 1205, 1009, 907 cm^{-1}

MS Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 425, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 425;

HPLC: 30% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 9.14 min.

Example 31: (3-Allyloxy-phenyl)-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)acetic acid (XIVb) (R₁ is 3-allyloxy-phenyl).



2N KOH aqueous solution (0.9 ml, 1.77 mmol) was added to a solution of (3-allyloxy-phenyl)-(4-thioxo-1,4-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidin-5-yl)acetic acid cyclohexyl ester (**XIIb**) (0.38 g, 0.88 mmol) in 10 ml of methanol at 0°C. The resulting mixture of yellow solution was stirred overnight at 0°C to room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated by vacuum to remove most of the methanol, and water (20 ml) was added. The pH was adjusted to 4.0 with aqueous 10% citric acid solution. The product was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 150 ml). The combined organic layer was washed with water, brine (2 x 30 ml) and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, then concentrated by vacuum to afford (**XIVb**) (0.29 g, 0.84 mmol, 95 % yield) as a yellowish solid.

mp: 85-90 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.1 (CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 9:1).

¹H-NMR; (CD₃OD) δ 4.54-4.56 (d, J=5 Hz, 2H), 5.30-5.46 (d, d, J=11, 12 Hz, 2H), 5.99-6.08 (m, 1H), 6.94-7.04 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.62 (m, 3H), 8.02-8.10 (d, J=15Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H).

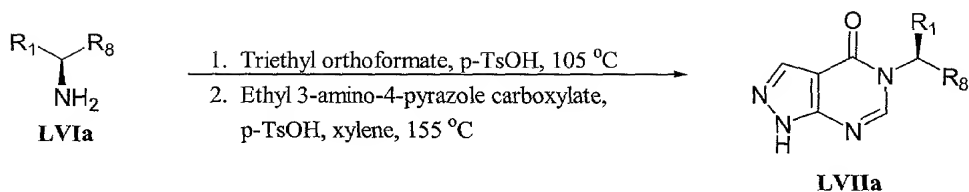
IR(CDCl₃) 3425, 2980, 1717, 1598, 1558, 1490, 1362, 1207 cm⁻¹

MS Calcd for C₁₆H₁₄N₄O₃S (M+H) = 343, observed (M+H) = 343;

HPLC: 5% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA) to 90% CH₃CN/H₂O (0.1%TFA)/10min.

Retention time = 6.728 min.

Example 32 : (5-(1-Phenyl-ethyl)-1,5-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidine-4-one) (LVIIa) (R₁ = phenyl; R₈ = Me).



p-TsOH was added to a mixture of (R)- α -methyl benzylamine (0.52 ml, 4.0 mmol) in triethyl orthoformate (5.3 ml, 32 mmol) and the resulting mixture was refluxed at 155 °C for 4 hours. The excess triethyl orthoformate was distilled under reduced pressure at 80 °C. The residual yellow oil was azeotroped with toluene (3 x 15 ml) and concentrated under vacuum to give a pale yellow oil. To the crude oil was added 10 ml of xylene, ethyl 3-amino-4-pyrazole carboxylate (0.31 g, 2 mmol) and p-TsOH (76 mg, 0.4 mmol) and the result refluxed for 24 hours. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, extracted with 2 x 30 ml of 2N NaOH. The combined aqueous layers were acidified to pH = 5 with conc. HCl. The precipitated solid was filtered off and washed well with water, dried under high vacuum to yield 181 mg of LVIIa as a white solid in 38% yield.

mp: 210-214 °C.

TLC; R_f = 0.2 (Hexane:EtOAc = 1:1)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.85-1.87 (d, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 6.42-6.45 (q, 1H), 7.37-7.44 (m, 5H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H).

MS Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 241, observed ($\text{M}+\text{H}$) = 241;

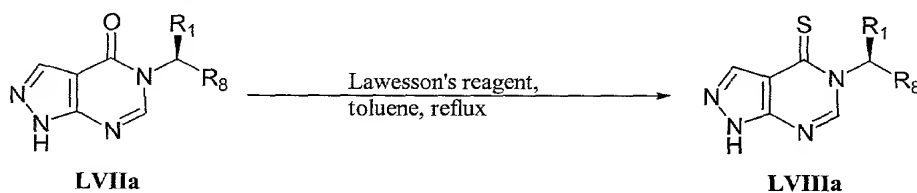
EA Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{O} \cdot 0.5 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$: C: 64.26; H: 5.1; N: 23.06

Observed = C: 64.22; H: 5.02; N: 23.04

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 7.5 min.

Example 33: (5-(1-Phenyl-ethyl)-1,5-dihydro-pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine-4-thione) (LVIIIa) (R_1 = phenyl; R_8 = Me).



A reaction mixture of LVIIa (0.1 g, 0.42 mmol) and Lawesson's reagent (0.101g, 0.25 mmol) in 5 ml of toluene was refluxed for 5 hours. The yellow reaction

mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent removed under reduced pressure. The resulting yellow oil was column chromatographed on silica gel using $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{EtOAc}::1:1$ (120 ml) followed by $\text{CHCl}_3:\text{EtOAc}::1:1$ to yield LVIIIa (0.101 g, .39 mmol) as a white solid in 95% yield.

5 mp: 170-174 °C.

TLC; $R_f = 0.65$ ($\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{EtOAc} = 1:1$)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$; (CDCl_3) δ 1.87-1.9 (d, $J=7$ Hz, 3H), 7.39-7.44 (m, 5H), 7.55-7.57 (q, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 8.41 (s, 1H).

MS Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{S}$ ($M+H$) = 257, observed ($M+H$) = 257;

10 EA Calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4\text{S}$. 0.07 Hexane = C: 61.47; H: 5.01; N: 21.32; S: 12.2

Observed = C: 61.55; H: 4.99; N: 21.05; S: 12.23

HPLC: 5% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA) to 90% $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.1%TFA)/20min.

Retention time = 11.5 min.

The exemplary compounds described above may be tested for their activity as

15 described below.

BIOLOGICAL TESTING: ERAB ENZYME ASSAY

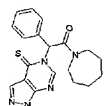
The activity of ERAB (L-3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase) in the reverse direction was determined by a modified version of a method previously described (Binstock et al., *Methods Enzymol.*, 71, 403-411 (1981)). This method is based on the enzyme-catalyzed loss of NADH absorbance at 340 nm with a change in the millimolar extinction coefficient of $6.22 \text{ mM}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The IC_{50} value for compounds of the Formula I were determined spectrophotometrically by monitoring the reduction of NADH to NAD^+ with acetoacetyl-CoA as substrate and are reported in Table 1.

- 10 Assay conditions were 25 mM MOPS, 250 mM NaCl, 2% DMSO, 2.5 mM TCEP, pH 7.5, 30 °C. NADH and ERAB were included at 40 μM and 2.5 nM, respectively. Stock solutions of ERAB, prepared in assay buffer, were 1 μM and contained 100 μM NADH for enzyme stability. The assay was run as follows: Enzyme (2.5 nM) was preincubated with inhibitor (without acetoacetyl-CoA present) for 400 seconds at
- 15 30°C in the presence of 36 μM NADH, 25 mM MOPS, pH 7.5, 250 mM NaCl, 2%(v/v) DMSO, and 2.5 mM TCEP. The reaction was initiated by addition of substrate (acetoacetyl-CoA) (38 μM). Reduction of NADH was monitored at 340 λ . Initial rates were calculated over a time frame where less than 10% of substrates had been consumed in an uninhibited reaction. For K_i app determination, inhibitors were
- 20 added during the preincubation stage from DMSO stock solutions for a final and constant 2% DMSO concentration. Initial rates were calculated and fitted, using non-linear fitting techniques, to the Michaelis equation for enzyme inhibition. The IC_{50} value was determined by non-linear regression analysis using KaleidaGraph (obtained from Synergy Software, Reading, PA).

25

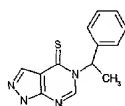
Table 1**IC₅₀ For ERAB OR HADH2 INHIBITING AGENTS**

MOL STRUCTURE	COMPOUND NO.	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	IC₅₀ UNITS
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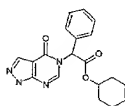
XVIa

367.475

0.097 μ M

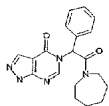
LVIIIa

256.332

22 μ M

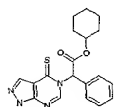
XIa

352.392

30 μ M

L

351.408

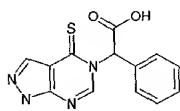
7.1 μ M

XIIa

368.459

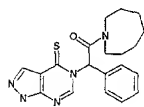
1.2 μ M

MOL STRUCTURE COMPOUND NO. MOLECULAR WEIGHT IC₅₀ UNITS



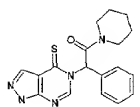
XIVa

286.314

514 μ M

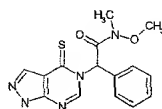
XVIe

381.502

0.096 μ M

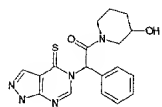
XXVa

353.448

0.774 μ M

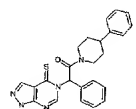
XVIb

329.383

1.5 μ M

XVIc

369.447

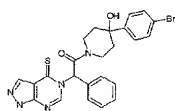
1.8 μ M

XXVb

429.546

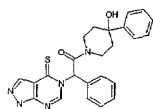
0.216 μ M

MOL STRUCTURE COMPOUND NO. MOLECULAR WEIGHT IC₅₀ UNITS



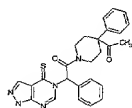
XVIg

524.441

0.082 μ M

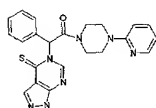
XVIh

445.545

0.081 μ M

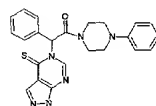
XVIh

471.582

0.766 μ M

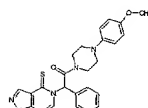
XVIi

431.522

0.389 μ M

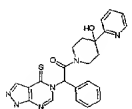
XVIj

430.534

0.218 μ M

XVIk

460.56

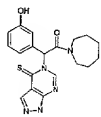
0.3 μ M

XVIIm

446.533

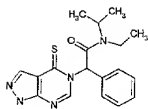
0.279 μ M

MOL STRUCTURE COMPOUND NO. MOLECULAR WEIGHT IC₅₀ UNITS



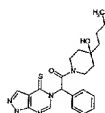
XXVc

383.474

0.051 μ M

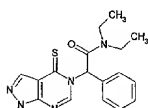
XVIq

355.464

2.8 μ M

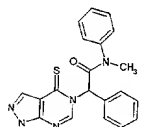
XXVd

425.554

0.071 μ M

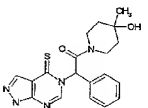
XVIr

341.437

0.093 μ M

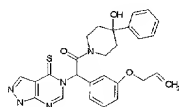
XXVe

375.454

0.749 μ M

XVIp

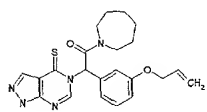
383.474

0.21 μ M

XVI s

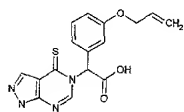
501.608

0.406 μ M

MOL STRUCTURE COMPOUND NO. MOLECULAR WEIGHT IC₅₀ UNITS

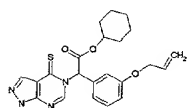
XVIIt

423.539

0.345 μ M

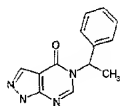
XVIb

342.378



XXIII

424.523

11 μ M

LVII

240.265

494 μ M